

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 19, 1925



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The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces





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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Neepawa Progressives

A most enthusiastic meeting of a large number of voters of the Neepawa constituency was held at Arden, on July 25, for organization purposes in view of the coming election. Over 80 delegates were registered, while others who were interested, filled the hall. A Progressive political committee was elected, with R. C. Fahrni, of Gladstone, as chairman, and Ben Richardson, of Beaver, as secretary. A constitution for a line of work was read and adopted, copy of which will be sent to all U.F.M. locals shortly.

At the evening session, R. Milne, M.P., for Neepawa, and Harry Leader, M.P., for Portage la Prairie, gave interesting addresses. This was Mr. Leader's first appearance in Neepawa constituency and made a very favorable impression. Throughout the day, the deepest interest was shown by the large audience and loyal support to the Progressives is predicted for the coming campaign.—S. L. R.

An Active Local

Croesus Hill U.F.M. is a mixed local and meets every second Tuesday. Mrs. C. S. Averill is convener of the women's committee in the local, and in her recent report to Central office she states that the women at that point have done a considerable amount of relief work. During the winter they collected a large amount of clothing, including several heavy coats and sweaters, and parcels were sent to needy families in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all being most gratefully acknowledged. A large sack of clothing was also sent from the local to the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in answer to an appeal in The Guide for help for destitute families in that province, and all parcels were postpaid. A very successful ice cream social was held just lately at the home of Archie McPherson, when \$23.25 was realized. This amount was divided between the General Fund and the Countrywomen's Ward in the Lady Minto Hospital, at Minnedosa.

W. J. Troop, secretary of Burnside

U.F.M., reports 16 members added to its ranks just recently, bringing the total for the current year up to 51, as compared with 41 last year. The U.F.W.M. local at this point, though somewhat small in numbers, is also doing good work and has an interesting and educational program prepared for coming months.

T. G. McKittrick, of Crystal City, reports that the following have been appointed to act on the Progressive political committee for Lisgar federal constituency: President, Peter Wright; vice-president, W. R. Galloway; secretary-treasurer, T. G. McKittrick; the executive committee to consist of the above three, together with W. R. Compton, Jas. Roy and R. Wilson. Auditors, J. C. Robertson and Alan Howarth; directors, P. J. McMann, T. Shortridge, John Gillis, Jas. Robinson, G. Sandy, Waldo Elliott, D. Stewart, H. E. Molike, and Fred Duchaltz.

Saskatchewan

S.G.G.A. Notes

Idaleen G.G.A. has passed last year's membership by five. We are glad to see that this local is on the up-grade, though still below the total of 1923. This shows that a determined effort is being made to put the local on a better basis, though it is evident there is room for still further expansion. We hope to see a further accession to the membership of this local before the close of the year.

Creelman local has more than doubled its last year's membership, and is only one or two below the total for 1923. Creelman is evidently in for a good year, and is likely to prove a tower of strength to the association in that district. We hope to see the local make a considerable advance over 1923 before the year comes to a close.

Dr. Schmidt, of Windthorst, has re-organized the local at that point. We are glad to see Windthorst again on the active list. Watch it grow! We would like to have a further report from this local, with a full list of officers.

Alberta Legislature Meets

The natural resources and re-leasing of the E.D. and B.C. railway are principal matters discussed in a four-day session—By C. H. Stout

FOR four days Alberta solons have been assembled again in a serious and elementary study of the three R's:

Resources, Railways and the Royal Bank.

This session, from August 3 to 6, inclusive, was the brief and concluding chapter of the regular session of 1925, which opened early in February and adjourned April 10.

The adjourned portion of the assembly was designed to deal primarily with further developments in the natural resources negotiations between the Dominion and province, and to authorize some action in respect to the re-leasing of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, which has been operated for the last five years by the Canadian Pacific Company, under option which expired July 25.

Then on Monday, August 3, when the rank and file of the law-makers were duly on hand, the Royal Bank staged a hold-up. Banks have been the victims of hold-ups so often that it took the breath of honest political leaders to find themselves held up by a bank, and one with a regal moniker at that.

Premier Greenfield made it clear to the House the first day, when members were expectantly waiting to proceed with a probe into the northern railway tangle, that the government could do nothing until some form of settlement was reached with the Royal

Bank, which held common stock securities of the E.D. and B.C. to the extent of \$2,400,000, with interest, for advances made J. D. McArthur, seven years previously on the E.D. and B.C. system by the Union Bank, which recently merged with the Royal. It was also announced by the government that the bank refused to permit any lease being made for the operation of the E.D. and B.C. until their claim was settled. In 1920 the Union Bank gave its consent to a lease of the system to the Canadian Pacific.

The entire bill submitted by the Royal Bank was for \$3,000,000. They first offered to accept \$2,000,000 and call it square, later cutting this amount down to \$1,700,000, which the government still considered too much, inasmuch as the province has over \$18,000,000 in the E.D. and B.C., under bond guarantees, interest and advances; and eminent legal opinion has been to the effect that the bank would not realize 30 cents on the dollar if the system were placed in a receiver's hands.

Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National were bidding briskly for the northern line while the session was on; the C.P.R. being in possession at the present time under the recent lease which requires three months' notice of a termination of their control on the part of the province.

Offer Rental of \$60,000

The C.P.R. offered to lease the line for seven years at a rental of \$60,000

a year, to replace the present mountain tariff with prairie freight, passenger and express rates by September 1, this year; the province to pay all fixed charges, and the cost of any new construction, with the company reserving the right to cancel the lease by six months' notice in the event of any competing line being built into the Peace River country. The latter proviso was obviously framed to guard against the Canadian National Whitecourt branch being completed into Grande Prairie.

Sir Henry Thornton, on behalf of the Canadian National, asked for a 12-year lease without rental, to give the province one-half the net profits on operation; the company to pay the fixed charges and the cost of new construction and betterment. Prairie rates and a one-line haul would be put into effect immediately, and the question of an outlet to the coast would be considered when the grain production in the Peace River country reached 10,000,000 bushels a year for three years in succession.

Both railways offered to temporarily operate the E.D. and B.C., and inaugurate prairie rates immediately, Sir Henry Thornton also proposing that joint operation of the line might be one solution of the difficulty.

Favor Canadian National

Strong pressure from residents of the north country was brought to bear upon the government to have the preference given the Canadian National. However, without prolonged wrangling the House consented to leave the puzzle in the hands of the government to work out, it being recognized that the Royal Bank's claim would have to be adjusted, either by compromise or through the courts, before any permanent agreement could be made with the railways. As an alternative the provincial railways department would be able to operate the Dunvegan system, along with the Alberta and Great Waterways system, which is now being well handled by the government.

The Natural Resources

Premier Greenfield had little new to relate in connection with the natural resources negotiations at Ottawa, since the session adjourned last April. Attorney-General Brownlee, for Alberta, and Col. O. M. Biggar, counsel for the federal government, had worked out a tentative agreement for the transfer of the resources, based on the offer made by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister, two years ago, and this draft was tabled in the legislature by the premier. He recounted how he had urged its acceptance upon the federal cabinet, but Premier King had declared it impossible to get full consideration of the question in council for another two or three weeks, promising, however, to have the resources bill submitted at the next session of parliament. The legislature passed a resolution, first introduced by Premier Greenfield, and later amended to meet the views of the Liberal opposition, urging the Dominion government to conclude the resources negotiations as soon as possible.

Main features of the draft agreement on the resources are:

1. Crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties now administered by the Dominion to be transferred to the province, together with the revenue therefrom.
2. In lieu of an accounting the present federal subsidy of \$562,500 per annum to be continued three years.
3. The transfer to the province of its share of the school land fund.
4. Fishery rights in provincial waters to be vested in the province, the Dominion to retain its interest in the waters under the Northwest Irrigation Act of 1898, however.
5. Indian reserves to be retained in the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, the province to set aside from its Crown land any additional lands required to enable the Dominion government to carry out treaty obligations.
6. Soldier settlement lands upon which any advance has been made by the Dominion under the Soldier

Continued on Page 26

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL

P. M. ABEL

Associate Editors

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

August 19, 1925

No. 33

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

New Brunswick Elections

The Conservatives led by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, won a sweeping victory in the New Brunswick provincial election on August 10. The government retained only 11 seats out of the 48, the Conservatives capturing all the rest, and thus shutting out the farmers party, which had seven seats in the last legislature. There were only three farmer candidates in the field and they were defeated by Conservatives. Two Independents lost their deposits. Premier Veniot was returned and also two of his ministers, but the rest of the cabinet were included among the political casualties.

The campaign was fought on local issues entirely, the main issue being the immediate development of Grand Falls, in Victoria County, as a publicly owned hydro-electric enterprise. The government had determined to proceed immediately with the work, and had let the contracts for the first unit. The Conservatives demanded a more thorough investigation into the project, and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter repeatedly announced that if he were returned, he would cancel the contracts. The government was also accused of failure to enforce the prohibition law, and there were the usual charges of uneconomical administration. The campaign was very bitter and exceptionally strong language was indulged in by many of the candidates and speakers.

Following the election, Premier Veniot stated that the election in Northumberland County would be protested on the ground that a ballot box had been destroyed at Baie St. Anne, which the premier claimed to be a Liberal stronghold. He also asserted that the Opposition representatives had illegally closed the polls at that point and stopped the voting.

Three candidates in the election lost their deposits.

Official Estimate Canadian Crop

The Canadian fall wheat crop for 1925 was estimated in a report issued by the bureau of statistics at Ottawa, August 10, at 375,404,000 bushels.

Last year's yield was 262,097,000 bushels.

A total yield of 446,337,000 bushels of oats, as compared with 405,976,000 last year is forecast. Estimates of other grains are as follows: Barley, 94,650,000; rye, 15,802,800; flaxseed, 8,666,100; peas 2,983,300; mixed grains, 30,250,000; corn for huskings, 12,475,000; potatoes, 43,545,000 cwt.; beans, 1,085,500 bushels; buckwheat, 9,385,000.

The average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada is estimated to be 26.5 bushels, as compared with 28.8 bushels last year, and with 23.8 bushels, the decennial average. On the harvested area of 797,000 acres, the total yield is 21,125,000 bushels, as compared with 22,294,000 bushels from 774,172 acres last year. In Ontario, the preliminary estimate for this year is 20,140,000 bushels.

Official U.S. Crop Report

The department of agriculture placed the wheat crop at 679,000,000 bushels, and that of corn at 2,956,000,000 bushels.

The 1,387,000,000 bushels of oats, at farm prices, is estimated at \$416,000,000; the 214,000,000 bushels of barley at \$128,000,000; and the 52,000,000 bushels of rye at \$47,000,000. This

would make the five grain crops at close to \$4,500,000,000.

Total for the five grains—wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley—was 5,285,000 bushels, or 183,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year, and 67,000,000 bushels less than suggested by the report of August 1, last year.

Heavy Decline on Last Year

The wheat crop of 679,000,000 bushels is practically the same as suggested a month ago, and 194,000,000

bushels short of last year's final returns. It places the United States on about a domestic basis, with nothing but durum to export, and suggests the possibility of importing bread wheat from Canada before the end of the present season.

Winter wheat crop of 416,000,000 bushels increased 12,000,000 bushels during the month, when a reduction was expected, but is 174,000,000 bushels short of last year's harvest. In the six states east of the Missouri

river there are 164,000,000 bushels, or 16,000,000 more in July, but as compared with last year there was a loss of 3,000,000 bushels.

The most striking feature in the winter wheat report is the smallness of the Kansas crop, 66,000,000 bushels, the poorest showing, with three exceptions, in the last 20 years. In 1917, it raised 45,000,000 bushels; in 1911, 51,000,000 bushels; while in 1910, there was a yield of 62,480,000 bushels. Last year, it produced 154,000,000 bushels.

Losses in Many States

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma combined have 121,735,000 bushels of wheat, a drop of more than 10,000,000 bushels last month, and of 141,000,000 bushels from last year.

A spring wheat crop of 263,000,000 bushels decreased 13,000,000 bushels from July, and 20,000,000 bushels from last year. Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, have 187,000,000 bushels, a loss of 12,000,000 from last month, and 56,000,000 bushels from last year. North Dakota has 102,000,000 bushels, a loss of more than 1,000,000 bushels last month and short 33,000,000 bushels from last year.

Montana lost 14,000,000 bushels from heat and drought during the month, and has 5,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Heat and Drought Damage

Corn crop of 2,956,000,000 bushels, represented a loss of 139,000,000 bushels as a result of heat and drought last month, yet the promise is 22,000,000 bushels above the average and a gain of 519,000,000 bushels over last year. The nine big states where the surplus corn is raised have 1,995,000,000 bushels, a loss of 85,000,000 bushels from last month and a gain of 454,000,000 bushels compared with a year ago. Iowa has the promise of 449,631,000 bushels, a loss of 20,000,000 bushels last month and a gain of 145,000,000 bushels over last year. Its average is 432,000,000 bushels. The condition of corn dropped from 86.4 in July to 79.8 in August, and compared with 70.7 last year.

One of the big surprises of the report was the showing in oats, 1,387,000,000 bushels, or 95,000,000 more than last month, and compared with 1,542,000,000 bushels last year. The five-year average is 1,328,000,000 bushels.

A gain of 6,000,000 bushels was made in barley during July, with a yield of 26,000,000 bushels over last year. The hay crop is short 21,000,000 tons from last year.

Pool Office at Vancouver

A press despatch from Vancouver, dated August 14, says: "Offices are to be maintained in Vancouver by the Alberta Wheat Pool. Since the pool contemplates exporting most of its grain through Vancouver, there will be a tremendous amount of office routine to be carried out in connection with the pool's dealings with the terminal elevators, the railway companies, and especially the shipping companies which convey the grain to the markets of the world."

"It is understood that premises have already been selected, and the personnel is on the way to take charge. The pool charters its own cargo space and will have to maintain a fairly large staff here to handle the various details of its activities in this port."

A Historic Relic Returned

Hastings, England, returns to Quebec a shield taken from Quebec gates in 1759

AN interesting ceremony took place at Hastings, Sussex, England, on July 16 when, on behalf of the town, there was presented to Hon. Peter Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada in London, an escutcheon which had been taken from the gates of Quebec in 1759. The escutcheon was handed over to Mr. Larkin to be returned to the City of Quebec. The shield dates from the reign of Louis XV. (1715-1774). It bears the arms of France encircled by the collar and badge of the Order of The Saint Esprit; the whole being surmounted by the crown of France.

Through the generosity of Mr. Larkin the Town of Hastings is not to be altogether deprived of the associations connected with this relic. A replica of the shield has been made on the order of Mr. Larkin, and this replica was formally handed to the representatives of Hastings at the same time as they handed over the original shield.

The mount of the shield now bears the following inscription in French and English:

"This escutcheon of the Kings of France, taken from a gate of Quebec in 1759 and presented to Hastings by General Murray, first British Governor of Canada, was graciously returned to the City of Quebec by the Town of Hastings on the 16th July, 1925."

The replica also bears an appropriate inscription.

No Money Could Buy

The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of citizens and a number of prominent Canadians in Great Britain were also on the platform. The Mayor of Hastings in opening the proceedings said: "For nearly 200 years the shield which we see before us has been the treasured possession of this town. There are some things in this world which are not for sale—that no money could buy—this shield is one. But what we can do and what we are doing today is to give it back to the City of Quebec with our affectionate regards and very best wishes. And why are we doing this? Because of our deep and sincere affection for the great Dominion of Canada. Because we are of the same stock with a common history, the same King and flag."

Lord Willington, a freeman of Hastings, who formerly represented the constituency in parliament and who had taken a very keen interest in the movement for the return of the shield, made the presentation to the High Commissioner. After referring to the history associated with the shield, Lord Willington said: "To you, Mr. Larkin, in your influential position as High Commissioner for the great Dominion of Canada, I now hand over this shield in the name of the citizens of Hastings, and I ask you to convey it across the wide Atlantic, up the great St. Lawrence River, till it arrives safely

in the City of Quebec. And we ask you to take a message from the citizens of Hastings to the citizens of Quebec. Tell them that we give them back this shield with feelings of friendship and real affection; tell them that we give it back as an earnest of our intense desire to see unity and brotherhood throughout the whole of the British Empire; tell them, above all, that we send it back as a symbol of the lasting friendship between England and France of which Quebec should be for all time the binding link."

An Emblem of Brotherhood

In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Larkin said:

"As the representative of Canada I accept this escutcheon with profound gratitude and the feeling that it will do much to bind even closer the Dominion of Canada with the mother country. This escutcheon has been a token to you for many years of the valor and capacity of one of your own sons. It will in the future have an added significance. It will be the emblem of the close brotherhood existing between two widely separated parts of His Majesty's Dominion, the historic Town of Hastings and the equally historic City of Quebec."

The Earl of Clarendon referred to the historic resemblance between Hastings and Quebec. "Both," he said, "were the scene of decisive battles settling the fate of a nation, Hastings the fate of England, Quebec the fate of Canada. In each case the struggle took place between two age-long rivals, the French and the English, who have fought the world over, but who now are happily joined together by ties of the closest possible friendship."

The French Ambassador said the shield was a memory of the old time when their fathers were constantly making war against each other. Now the two nations were at peace and the hatchet of war had been buried so deep that Canadian soldiers had come over and fought under the British flag for the defence of France. The return of the shield was an expression of the position of Canada through its origin in the British and French nations as a tie between France and England.

The Mayor of Hastings expressed thanks, on behalf of the town, to Mr. Larkin in presenting the town with the replica of the escutcheon.

The City

(From the Bookman)

I'm a little of everything
And nothing much,
I've heard a tenor sing,
Read such and such,
Quoted what some one says,
Does or intends,
Greeted acquaintances,
Forgotten friends.

—Witter Bynner.

Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb

*A Great Pie Plant with a
Berry Flavor*

For Planting in October

Ten years of careful and patient selection by the horticulturists of Macdonald Agricultural College, have produced a rhubarb superior to any ever grown in Canada. Thousands of seedling plants were carefully examined, and selection was made to secure the following qualities:

1. **Early Bearing and Vigorous Plants**—The stalks of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb are very large, very crisp and tender all through the season, and never have to be peeled before cooking.

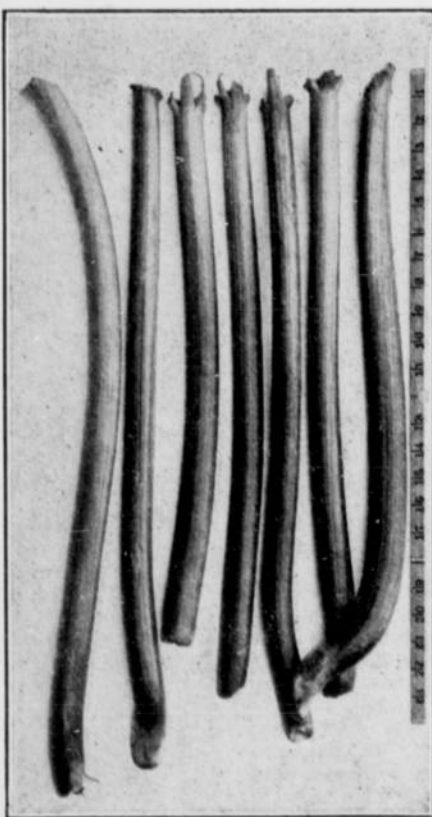
2. **A Deep Red Color and an Attractive Flavor**—The stalks of the Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb are a rich dark red, and when cooked make a dish which appeals to everyone. The flavor reminds one of fresh strawberries.

3. **A Low Acid Content**—Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb requires only about one-half the amount of sugar that is necessary in cooking ordinary rhubarb.

The result of this scientific selection is the nearest to a perfect rhubarb that has yet been developed. This popular vegetable and pie plant has been transformed so that it might fairly well be admitted into the fruit class. For sauce, pies and canning, there is nothing more valuable in the garden. Rhubarb can be grown in any location, and is perfectly hardy. If well fertilized six Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb roots, when three years old, will furnish an abundant supply for a large family.

The Guide has been fortunate in securing a number of roots of this remarkable rhubarb direct from Macdonald College, and divisions are being grown this summer ready for transplanting either in

October or next spring. Rhubarb may be planted quite safely and satisfactorily either in the spring or in the fall, but fall planting is considered to be rather better, and it makes an earlier start in the spring if planted in October. When planting the roots should be set in good rich soil, with the crown or buds about two inches below the surface. It is well to mulch the roots with manure immediately after the ground is frozen hard, and then dig that manure into the soil around the root in the spring. It is best not to pull any stalks during the first year, but let the strength all go into the root in order to give a larger quantity of the best stalks ready for transplanting either in the following year.



Some stalks of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb, grown from one-year-old roots. The largest is 28 inches long. The seven weighed 51 pounds.

The Guide has arranged to distribute these one-year-old roots this fall and next spring to readers throughout the prairie provinces. The Guide will send, free and postpaid, a one-year-old root of this famous Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb to any person who will collect one new subscription to The Guide at \$1.00 per year, from any farm home where there is not now a Guide subscriber. One root may be earned for each new subscription secured.

OR, present Guide subscribers may secure a one-year-old root of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb at our special bargain price by sending \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription, and at the same time remitting an additional 50c. Two roots will be sent for 90c. Not more than two roots will be sold to one subscriber. All prices are postpaid.

Those who grow Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb in their garden will be delighted with it. Furthermore, any surplus of stalks or root divisions will sell at a profitable price for a good many years to come. Send all subscriptions and remittances on the above terms to

**The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.**

When Farming was Complete

Prof. V. W. Jackson listens in on fifty years ago

It is not so long ago that nearly everything was made on the farm. Fifty years ago in old Ontario, they made candles, soft soap, bar soap, shoes, rag carpets, home-spun cloth, and even braided straw hats from the wild rice which grew in the swamp.

My mother, who is now in Winnipeg, has just been telling me how she pulled the wild rice, cut off the seed ends and laid the straws in rows to bleach in the sun. She would then weave braids of seven straws and sew the braids to form. I can even remember one of these high-crowned hats, going to a point like a Mexican sombrero, and a neighbor used to make them and sell them for fifty cents apiece. It took a day to make the braid, and a day to sew it to form. When the broad, wheat-straw "cow breakfast" came on the market at ten cents apiece, it soon replaced the home-made rice hat, and the art of making rice hats soon was lost.

Even the clothes of fifty years ago were largely home-made. Cotton was very dear, and wool was plentiful. Those who had not their own card brushes for home-carding took the wool to the nearest carding mill. But on the home place the wool was carded, spun, colored and woven on the loom in the attic. As recently as thirty years ago, my mother wove sixty yards of blankets, and we are still using these blankets, and the rag carpet which was woven the year before is still on the floor at the old homestead.

Completed Process of Tailoring

Fifty years ago home-spun was in great favor, black and white check was THE thing. Twill cloth, twill blankets and full cloth was made. Every-day working clothes were home-spun, and home-made. It has been estimated that grandmother made enough blankets, patch-quilts, slips and cushions to have covered the homestead, and when she died, three years ago, she left 20 quilts, 36 blankets, five of them woven after she was 90 years of age. She lived to be 96, and continued to weave, spin and knit until the very last.

Grandfather was 86, and grew his own tobacco and made plugs by filling holes in a log and then driving in plugs until it was as compact as any plug tobacco. Perhaps this is how it got its name. Grandfather was also the dentist for the neighborhood, pulling teeth on one end of the log and plugging tobacco on the other end. He was even a surgeon, for he cut the cancer off his own lip, and longevity was either inherited or the result of an active life, for his brother Jim was 99, and Will was 95, and Hannah 96,

and the average of the nine was over 90. Of course, great grandmother was 105, and her brother, Ted, died of snake-bite at 110; so it seems as if longevity was inherited. But an active life in the open and pioneer hardships must have had something to do with it.

The Greens were old Pennsylvania stock, coming to Canada about 1805, and clearing enough land in seven years for the battle of Stoney Creek, which was fought on the old homestead. While my great grandmother was putting up the bars, her five boys being with the British, American soldiers fired a bullet which passed through one of the bars, and which may have had something to do with the death of Christina Green, some 70 years afterwards. I can just remember her smoking fish at the top of the Stoney Creek Mountain; she was then over 100. So you can imagine the home-made things on that homestead, for the dining-room was 24 feet by 32 feet, four bedrooms downstairs and six upstairs; weaving looms, spinning wheels, inside, and soap barrels, candle moulds, grist mill and carding-mill outside.

Antedating Corn Flakes

But coming back to 50 years ago on grandmother's homestead, when mother was a young girl, nearly everything was still made on the farm. While grandmother would be pouring the candles, grandfather would be making shoes for the small children out of the boot-legs of the older ones, and on the stove there would be a kettle of hominy, which boiled all day. A white lye was added to the boiled corn in the morning. This made it possible to rub off the hulls of the corn, which was then boiled for the rest of the day until it finally burst open like popped corn or puffed rice, which, mother says, was delicious when fried in butter or pork gravy. This was keeping the profits at home, for if they took the grain to the grist mill, 10 pounds per bushel was taken as toll, and the last time I was back to grandmothers, she was cracking wheat in the grain chopper, and a more excellent breakfast cereal I have never had. Would it not help the farmer over some of his present difficulties if more home-made things were used on the farm?

A stern process of thrift was forced upon the pioneers 50 years ago. They got only eight pounds of sugar for \$1.00, when a \$1.00 meant two days' work, 10 dozen eggs, 10 pounds of butter or 20 pounds of pork. In fact pork was oftener three or four cents a pound than five, and when pork went to seven cents a pound in the '80's, everything went up. Northern Spys

Continued on Page 18



Today, in old Quebec, one may still see the practices which were discarded two generations ago elsewhere in Canada. Edith S. Watson's camera caught this group of habitants at their threshing.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 19, 1925

The New Brunswick Election

Following the lead of Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Nova Scotia, the province of New Brunswick, last week, swung over to the Conservative side, and another Liberal government went down and out. The last legislature contained 29 Liberals, 12 Conservatives and seven farmer members. The new legislature will contain 37 Conservatives and 11 Liberals. Only three farmer candidates ran, and all were defeated. Premier Veniot was returned, but four of his cabinet colleagues were defeated. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who left the federal field to head the provincial Conservative party, will become premier, with a majority that will enable him to do whatsoever his party deems to be good for the province—and itself.

It goes without saying that the Conservative party and press are elated at the result. When the Liberals took office at Ottawa, in 1921, there was not a Conservative government anywhere in Canada. Now four provinces have drifted back to the Conservative fold, and the Conservatives confidently expect that the movement will continue. Conversely the Liberals are somewhat down-hearted, but they find solace in the fact that provincial politics do not always reflect opinion on federal policies, and that the issues in these four provincial elections have all been of a purely local character.

In that dim hopefulness the Ottawa government may still decide to call an election this fall. Indeed, nothing could be gained by postponing the election to next year; it is more likely that ground would be lost because the Conservatives would certainly argue that the postponement was due to fear. Besides, all parties are busy preparing for an election, and the government has allowed things to go too far for it to recede now.

There are seven Conservatives from the maritime provinces in the Dominion parliament, out of the total representation of 31. The party is predicting the capture of at least 20 seats in these provinces in the federal election. They also hope to secure a majority in Ontario. The only section of the country in which they have no hope is the prairie west. The Liberals entertain slight hopes in this section, but the hope is indeed slight. No matter whether Liberals or Conservatives win in the East the indications are that if the West stands solidly by the Progressive party, it will be able to exert a powerful influence on the next House of Commons.

Protection and Child Labor

Advice is still being given to Premier King by J. J. Gibbons, president of the Gibbons Advertising Agency, in open letters published in the daily press. In letter Number 12, Mr. Gibbons says:

It is notorious that the cotton mills of the southern states, and particularly the cotton and woolen mills of England, employ large numbers of children below the age where we permit them to be employed in Canadian mills. Our manufacturers do not complain of child labor laws; on the contrary, they approve of them. But is it fair to our manufacturers to expose them to the competition of goods made by a class of cheap labor that they themselves are forbidden to employ?

It is rather a curious way of urging the value of a protective tariff to cite the employment of children in the heavily-protected cotton industry of the United States. If protection has not prevented the exploitation of child labor in the United

States, can it be contended that it would prevent it in Canada?

Mr. Gibbons is incorrect in his statements. The exploitation of child labor has been a common feature of the industrial organization of countries with a high tariff, a low tariff, or no tariff. It has been part and parcel of the system which placed cheapness above every other consideration, and Canada has not been exempt from the general practice. During the last ten years, and especially since the end of the war, however, a vast amount of labor legislation has been passed in every industrial country, the labor section of the Treaty of Versailles and the conventions concluded under it, providing the stimulus.

In accordance with the convention adopted at the first conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, the age of 14 years has been fixed by legislation in practically every industrial nation as the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment. The United States is not in the league, and while it is true the southern states are not keen on the restriction of child labor, the effort to bring the regulation of child labor under the federal government, unfortunately declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, shows that opinion across the border is with the effort to bring the matter within the range of international agreement.

Both in Great Britain and in Canada the minimum age for child employment in industries is 14 years. In Great Britain the child may even be compelled to attend a continuation school after reaching that age, and employers are obliged to release them for school attendance. There has been, in fact, during the last three or four years, almost a revolution in the legislative regulations regarding the employment of women and young people, and a legal eight-hour day for all employees has been established in nearly every country in Europe.

The question is not one of either protection or free trade but of humanitarianism. The proper way to meet competition by sweated labor or the exploitation of children is not by tariffs, but by international agreements which will do away with production under such conditions. This is being gradually accomplished through the labor organization of the League of Nations, and protectionists can no longer claim that Canadian industry has to meet unfair competition from underpaid and over-worked labor, and the exploitation of child labor in other countries. The industrial countries of the world are pretty much on a level now with regard to the economic conditions of manufacturing production.

Another Rate Control Plan

Undeterred by the reception given his report on ocean rates and the ill-fated Petersen contract, W. T. R. Preston has come back—in two senses. He has come back from England, whither he accompanied the remains of the late Sir William Petersen, and he has come back to save the Liberal party and the country. He has brought with him a new plan for the reduction of ocean rates. This new plan, he says, he has arranged with "absolutely reliable parties," and it will give the Canadian government control of rates, will reduce the rates on cattle to \$15 a head, and enable the country to get immigrants by reducing the fare to \$40.

Mr. Preston had no more information to

give on the new proposals; he refused to say who the "absolutely reliable parties" are, because, he said, if he made the names public the shipping combine would get busy and destroy the whole project. But he was sure there was going to be an election; he knew that, he said, before he went over to England, and although the new proposals would not be laid before the government at present, the whole question of ocean rates would be a live issue in the coming election, in which he anticipated taking "an exceedingly active part."

Mr. Preston is certainly a keen and ardent supporter of the Liberal party, but he is not a particularly tactful one. The government, it can hardly be doubted, would have been much better pleased if he had kept away from the subject of an election altogether when informing the press of his success with "absolutely reliable parties" in England. Besides, it was decidedly imprudent of Mr. Preston to mention that the "absolutely reliable parties" would require a subsidy from the Canadian government. Apparently there are other firms in England, which, like the Petersen firm, are willing to reduce rates if they can have their profits guaranteed by the Canadian people.

Until this new plan is made public it cannot, of course, be examined, and proposals of this kind have to be judged on their individual merits. In the meantime, however, it would be interesting to know if the government has taken any steps to establish new and reduced rates on the Canadian government ships, and if not, why? Could the shipping combine break the Canadian government if it brought down the rates on its own ships? If so, how will a subsidy protect an individual firm, or even one or two firms? If there is no doubt about the ability of the Canadian government to withstand any attack from the combine, why is the challenge not issued through the Canadian Government Merchant Marine?

Control of ocean rates cannot be made an issue in the election. The country would be delighted to see ocean rates come down, but if the government has no scheme for bringing them down, or will not say what scheme it has, it is more likely to lose than to gain votes, by leaving the Petersen contract as the only evidence of the way by which it will attempt to effect the reduction.

Fielding Retires

In a letter to the Liberal convention for the constituency of Queens-Lunenburg, held at Bridgewater, N.S., on August 7, Right Honorable W. S. Fielding, who now represents that constituency, announced that he will not be a candidate in the next federal election.

The veteran statesman has been absent from Ottawa since the winter of 1923, his portfolio being looked after by Hon. J. A. Robb. He is 78 years of age, his health is poor, and politics is at times a strenuous game. Parliament, at the last session, voted him an annuity of \$10,000 to commence upon his retirement from public life, which, presumably, will be on the dissolution of the House.

Mr. Fielding served his political apprenticeship in the field of Nova Scotian provincial politics. He entered the Nova Scotia legislature in 1882, and became Premier in 1884. He held that position until 1896, when he went into federal politics, becoming finance minister under Sir Wil-

frid Laurier. He negotiated the reciprocity pact with the United States in 1911, and was defeated in the election of that year. He came back in 1917 as a conscriptionist Liberal, but steered a course which prevented any unpleasantness with the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was very generally expected he would be given the leadership of the party after the death of Sir Wilfrid, but the feelings of the war period were still too strong, and with the success of the Liberals at the polls in 1921 he resumed his old post at the finance department, until ill-health compelled him to leave.

Mr. Fielding's lot as finance minister from 1896 to 1911, was a pleasant one. It was, in the main, a period of buoyant revenues. Capital and population flowed into the country. It was a period of spending and expansion, and both went on merrily, none stopping to count the cost. Post-war finance was a different thing. It had to contend not only with the cost of the war but the nemesis of the boom period. It was too much for Mr. Fielding at his age, and he broke under the strain. It demanded, moreover, a break with the past that Mr. Fielding possibly found too hard. For with all his attachment to the Liberal party he is out of touch with the spirit which found expression in the constitutional and tariff planks of the platform of 1919; and, as a matter of fact, he repudiated both, although he never forsook the policy of reciprocity with the United States, which is more than can be said for a number who still call themselves Liberals.

Mr. Fielding, however, is a good party man. He stays with the Liberal party even when he admits that it is going too fast for him. In the House, his genial disposition and amiable manner, kept him in the most pleasant relations with all parties. Now that he retires after over 40 years of active public service, there is one thing that he

should do to fill in his declining years. He should write his reminiscences. His political career falls in the most eventful years of Confederation; what he could say about the period would certainly be interesting reading, and Mr. Fielding can write in a way that makes reading a pleasure.

Co-operation and Politics

In his speech at the co-operative rally at Regina, on July 30, Premier Dunning warned his audience against mixing co-operation—in the commercial sense—with politics. That advice has been given co-operators many times, and from the commercial standpoint it is good. It is to be noted, however, that co-operation as a movement of economic and social reform, has not kept out of politics. At the recent co-operative congress at Southport, England, it was reported that the political movement of the British co-operators had a list of 1,835,000 members. In the last election there were co-operative candidates in 10 constituencies and they polled a total of 128,917 votes as against 94,062 for the same number of candidates in the election of the previous year. Despite the increase in the total vote the party secured only five seats as against six in the previous election. Altogether, it is said, there are nearly 2,000 co-operators sitting on elective public bodies in Great Britain.

In the main, co-operators find expression for their political opinions through Labor, Socialist and Progressive parties, and straight co-operative parties have only come into existence in response to attacks upon co-operative enterprises. The British Co-operative party owes its existence to the threat to tax co-operative surpluses in 1917, and it would also not be untrue to say that the party is keeping a watchful eye upon the extreme element in the Labor movement, which threatens to treat co-operative

enterprises as merely another form of the abhorred capitalism.

There is one other aspect of the question. Is it not possible that co-operators have eschewed politics because of the character of the game? If political life were lifted to a higher plane and politics became not a mere rivalry between outs and ins, but a genuine desire translated into an equally genuine action to achieve ideals through legislation, is there any reason why co-operators as co-operators should keep out of politics? Can a good co-operator remain blind to the economic and social injustice in the world? Is not co-operation itself an effort to overcome economic injustice? It is not that co-operation is unfitted for politics but that practical politics, because of the passions, the prejudices and the irrational sectarianism of parties, is no place for those whose mission is to accomplish by conciliation, and by drawing men together in a common cause.

The Big Grain Marketing Corporation organized by the Farm Bureau, in Chicago, is now being unscrambled. As an example of co-operation it furnishes another object lesson of "how not to do it."

The state legislature of Georgia has rejected by an overwhelming majority a bill to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the public schools of the state. Thus the free discussion started by the Tennessee trial is having its effect.

John Maynard Keynes, eminent economist and monetary reformer, is to take to himself a wife in the person of Lydia Lopokova, a Russian dancer, said to be one of the three greatest living dancers. After a few months' domestic financing Professor Keynes will probably develop some new ideas on monetary reform.



The Conservative View of the Maritime Elections

What is Evolution?

TENNESSEE is neither the largest nor the smallest of the states in the American union; neither the wealthiest nor the poorest, nor yet the most progressive or the most backward. It has a rural population of 1,726,000, most of which lives on its 250,000 farms, on which are produced nearly everything that can be grown in an equable temperate climate. Its urban population of 611,000, is divided among 14 towns of over 5,000 inhabitants. It has the usual school facilities and six universities. In a word, it is a plain average state, neither better nor worse than its neighbors, and much like similar communities in other countries.

But Tennessee has loomed large in the eyes of the world in the past two months. It has occupied space with blazing headlines on the front page of the newspapers of this continent, and engaged editorial attention in every civilized country. For Tennessee has taken a stand on a question in which the whole educated world is interested. A few months ago the state legislature passed a bill which went through the upper chamber and was signed by the governor, prohibiting the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public educational institutions of the state. It threw down the gauntlet to modern science and modern thought.

The Evolution Trial

John T. Scopes, a teacher in Rhea County High School, promptly took it up. He taught in defiance of the law, and the state as promptly responded with a prosecution. Associations for the promotion of science and freedom of speech came to the assistance of Scopes, and eminent lawyers were secured for his defence. Counsel equally eminent appeared for the prosecution, including the late William Jennings Bryan, who had for some time been conducting a vigorous campaign against the doctrine of evolution.

The trial was held in Dayton, and the little town prepared for it as for a fair. Business is business, and the visitors were none of them poor men! The case was opened on July 10, and after a lot of irrelevant speechifying and unseemly wrangling, it closed abruptly on July 21, after the judge had ruled that all his court had to consider was the question of fact. The law said that evolution had not to be taught. The question before the court and the jury was not whether evolution was truth or not, but whether the defendant had done something which the laws of the state forbade. He therefore refused to admit scientific evidence and the defence threw up its hands. The jury immediately brought in a verdict of guilty; the judge fined Scopes \$100; the court adjourned and the crowd surrounded the chief lawyer for the defence, Clarence Darrow, and asked him to stay long enough to give them a lecture on evolution!

The Movement Spreads

The case, of course, has been appealed, and its constitutionality will be contested in the supreme court of the state. Meanwhile the agitation has spread. Other legislatures are going to be asked to pass a similar law.

Bills similar to the one passed in Tennessee will be introduced in the legislatures of Mississippi, Georgia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota, Oregon and Arizona, so the spokesmen for the anti-evolution movement announce. Kentucky rejected such a bill by one vote. In Florida the educational authorities have prohibited the employment of teachers who profess belief in the doctrine of evolution. In California the authorities have been petitioned to prohibit the teaching of evolution and the petitioners say that if their petition is rejected they will demand a referendum on the

"The faith which is born of knowledge finds its object in an eternal order bringing forth ceaseless change through endless time in endless space"---Huxley

By J. T. Hull

question. In Kansas, recently, a mob raided a high school and made a bonfire of the science text-books. It is said that the fight will even be carried to the floor of Congress, and that an effort will be made to enact a law prohibiting the teaching of evolution over the whole of the United States on the ground that it is a grossly irreligious doctrine inimical to peace, order and good government and the moral welfare of the people.

Responsibility of the People

It is easy enough to laugh at this trial and the movement behind it; it is better that we try to understand it. There can be no question whatever about the right of a legislature to prescribe what shall and what shall not be taught in the educational institutions coming under its jurisdiction. The people who pay for the maintenance of these institutions have the right to control them through the properly constituted authorities. If the people believe that the doctrine of evolution is false and vicious, that the teaching of it is detrimental to the best interests of society, and that public morality demands its prohibition, they have both the power and the right to prohibit it.

That, however, is only one side of the matter. Democracy not only asserts the sovereignty of the people, but on the moral side asserts the responsibility of clearly realizing what may be the results of any action. The people have not only rights but duties; the obverse of every right is a duty. Democracy does not mean merely the exercise of sovereign power. It means such intelligent exercise as will conduce to the increasing betterment of society.

Obviously, therefore, it is necessary to have the fullest possible freedom for the discussion of all questions, so that the people may understand what any course of action really means. In this evolution case it is significant that only one man on the jury knew anything at all about the theory of evolution, and he knew very little. It is also worthy of notice that when the bill was before the Tennessee legislature, not a single educationist in the state raised his voice either to explain or protest. The professors in the universities of the state preserved a contemptuous silence. Not one of those to whom the people had a right to

look for guidance did a thing to lighten their darkness. In the legislature political considerations closed the mouths of many. They voted for the bill, hoping it would be killed in the upper house. The upper house passed it hoping that it would be vetoed by the governor. The governor signed it with the ironic remark that the law would never be enforced, and, anyway, the legislature couldn't pass the buck to him. It is no wonder it has been said that "Tennessee needs only 15 minutes of free speech to become civilized." In the whole episode we have a good example of the degradation of the democratic doctrine.

The Evolution Theory

And now what is this theory of evolution, which, it is being said, is having such a detrimental effect upon the morals of the people? The word itself means an unfolding, and in the scientific sense the theory of evolution may be said to be the gradual unfolding of the potentialities of the stuff of which the universe is made. It means that all existence is an orderly and persistent process of development, from the simple to the complex, from star-mist to constellations, from suns to solar systems, from the non-living to the living, from the simple cell to man. The evolutionist thus regards the starry heaven and the earth from which he observes it as a product of evolution; life in all its multifarious forms, from the animalculae to man as a product of evolution, and the social organism in which man finds his fullest life as a product of evolution. Existence thus becomes a majestic procession in time and space, the beginning and the end of which the man of science leaves to the theologian and the philosopher.

The Old Beliefs

On what evidence is this theory based? Let us see first what the belief was that this theory has superseded. Nearly 300 years ago Dr. John Lightfoot, eminent divine and scholar, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, published a book, the title of which is quaint enough to give in full: "A few and new observations upon the Book of Genesis; the most of them certain; the rest probable; all, harmless, strange and rarely heard of before." This great Hebrew scholar, out of the fullness of his researches,

was able to declare that "heaven and earth, centre and circumference, were created together in the same instant and clouds full of water," and "this work took place and man was created by the Trinity on the twenty-third of October, 4004, B.C., at nine o'clock in the morning." This idea of the beginning of the earth and man was not confined to theologians; it was the commonly-accepted belief of everybody, just as the belief that the earth was flat, and that the sun revolved round the earth, was at one time the commonly-accepted belief of everybody. When adventurous souls like Magellan and Columbus set out to test the belief, and when the circumnavigation of the globe had demonstrated its falsity, the belief gradually died, but not without a struggle, for men in the mass do not easily give up old beliefs. The same thing occurred when Copernicus and Galilei advanced their proofs that the sun was the centre of the solar system, and that the earth revolved round the sun and also turned on its own axis. Newton, a deeply religious man, was accused of impiety when he demonstrated that the force of gravitation maintained order in the universe. In the name of both science and religion this new and magnificent conception of the universe was denounced, but today every school boy knows the earth is round, that it has a diurnal motion, that the sun is the centre of our solar system, and that the earth and the other planets revolve round it.

The Proofs of Evolution

The idea that all existence is a gradual unfolding was not new in the nineteenth century. Philosophers of antiquity taught it; the evolutionary hypothesis was an ingenious guess at the riddle of existence centuries before Darwin demonstrated the process of evolution in the animal kingdom. The evidence for evolution is found in the record of the earth itself, in the fossil remains locked in the rocks; in the structural resemblances among animals, which unquestionably denote affiliation; in the development of the animal, which is a marvellously interesting epitome of the history of the race, and in the development of man and his institutions. Long before the time of Darwin naturalists had begun to discard the old system of classifying the animal world, according to external appearances, and to base classification on anatomical structure. What the old system meant may be illustrated by the difficulty naturalists found in deciding whether or not to place the alligator in the list of insects because it had a hard outside covering like a beetle. Ultimately it was decided that an alligator was altogether too big to be classified as an insect!

Animal Structure

Through classification according to structure, naturalists can show a direct relationship in all forms of life. The science of ancient life as revealed by fossil remains, together with direct observation on existing life, enable naturalists to begin with the very lowest forms of life and construct a kind of genealogical tree through which can be traced a genetic relationship right up to man. The record of the rocks shows that of the thousands of specific forms of life preserved as fossils, there is no instance of a highly-organized form occurring low down in the geological series; there is complete evidence of a gradual development from simple to complex forms. Species fades into species, genus is linked to genus in an orderly consecution. In this grand process numberless species of animals have become extinct. In the "bad lands" of Alberta, they are digging out specimens of reptiles that flourished in the swamps millions of years ago. And yet the relationship between the extinct and the extant is as clearly demonstrated as a process of inductive

GEOLOGICAL AGES AND PERIODS

Ages in the Organic History of the Earth	Periods of Geology	Vertebrate Fossils	Approximate length of Paleontological Periods
I. Archeozoic age (primordial)	1. Laurentian	No fossil remains of vertebrates	52 million years Sedimentary strata 63,000 ft. thick
	2. Huronian		
	3. Cambrian		
II. Paleozoic age (primary) Age of fishes	4. Silurian	Fishes	34 million years Sedimentary strata 41,200 ft. thick
	5. Devonian	Dipneusts	
	6. Carboniferous	Amphibis	
	7. Permian	Reptiles	
III. Mesozoic age (secondary) Age of reptiles	8. Triassic	Monotremes	11 million years Sedimentary strata 12,200 ft. thick
	9. Jurassic	Marsupials	
	10. Cretaceous	{ Mallotheria Pro-placentalis	
	11. Eocene	{ Prosimioe Lemurs	
IV. Cenozoic age (tertiary) Age of mammals	12. Oligocene	{ Cynopithecus Baboons	3 million years Sedimentary strata 3,600 ft. thick
	13. Miocene	{ Anthropoides Man-like apes	
	14. Pliocene	{ Pithecanthropi Ape-man	
	15. Glacial	Pre-historic man	
V. Anthropozoic age (quaternary) Age of man	16. Post-glacial	Savage and civilized man	300,000 years Sedimentary strata little thickness

—From Haeckel's "Last Words on Evolution."

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Making Over Denholm's Poultry

A Saskatchewan Agricultural Society tackles the job of poultry culling on a community-wide scale
By Peter Macdonald

THE poultry business is one of those with which, pencil in hand and a nice new sheet of paper in front of you, and all unburdened with the actual birds, houses and the furniture which go with them, you can make a handsome profit in ten minutes. And equally true, the majority of people who deal with the actual feather-and-squawk birds, and afore-said houses and poultry furniture, experience some difficulty at the end of every year in discovering even a moderate profit.

The imaginary hen, of course, lays enough eggs to pay for her feed, and, departing, leaves behind tokens in cash above what is required to lay her out decently and tastily, and to transport her to the land of empty tables. The ordinary run of cow-barn biddie, alas, lays but 90 eggs a year—just about enough to pay expenses. That is the confession that the farmers of Denholm, Sask., made about their hens. Then, by a very obvious process of reasoning, they calculated that if they were to use the axe on the poorest of their layers, the flock averages would climb, and the first step to profitable poultry raising be thus taken.

A Decentralized Society

This story begins in 1923, when J. E. McLarty was president of the North Battleford Agricultural Society. This society serves such a large territory that it was found convenient to break it up into 30 locals, each governed by a committee.

Of this decentralizing experiment it should be remarked that half of the thirty locals promptly died, and the remaining odd dozen entered in a newer and more vigorous usefulness, reflecting the quality of leadership in the various centres. Some of these locals held garden competitions, others plowing matches, still others summer-fallow and field crop competitions, while the local at Denholm hewed out a new path—a community poultry culling enterprise.

This was decided upon in a roundabout way. In the fall of 1923, some attempt had been made by the parent agricultural society at North Battleford to collect a co-operative shipment of poultry, but the idea was abandoned owing to an insufficiency of marketable birds within small enough radius. That was a blow to the expectations of the worthy merchants of North Battleford. Not enough poultry in all this district to make up one co-operative car load? They would have to rectify that with a "Keep-More-Poultry" campaign. And so, in the spring of 1924, with all the enthusiasm of innocence, the Board of Trade went blithely out to convince the farmers that they ought to increase the size of their flocks.

Bigger Flocks vs. Better Birds

But the message fell on deaf ears and cold hearts. Through the minds of most of

these farmers seems to have run the idea, "If my half-a-hundred hens ate up the cost of their product and left no profit last year, how much more profit would I have received from a hundred hens?" Of course, the obvious answer, which the farmers themselves knew better than those who sought to persuade, was to keep better birds.

McLarty was on the Denholm local committee of the agricultural society. He ought to know the advantages of better-bred poultry, for he has had four years at an agricultural college to see them at work. He conceived the idea of having cullers go over all the flocks in the community. There had been some culling done locally, but only among the pure-bred flocks, an expensive hit-and-miss business that only benefits one flock owner in a hundred, and does little to bring the gospel of better poultry to the mass of the people. But McLarty's idea was to take a certain area and go over it with a fine tooth-comb for two or three years in succession, weeding out the unprofitable birds, grade and pure-bred. If the theory of culling is right, it ought to raise the profitability of the industry locally, stimulating improvement along other lines—better housing, feeding and breeding, as well as to perpetuate the practice of culling.

The idea was noised about and approved. The Department of Agriculture, at Regina, supplied a culler; the Agricultural College, which usually limits its culling activities to pure-bred flocks, supplied another; the local branch of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries provided a third; out of the funds of the agricultural society a fourth man qualified to do the work was engaged.

Organizing Drive

A map of the Denholm district was then marked off into routes for each of the cullers, and a member of the agricultural society told off each day to drive him from place to place. Flock owners were notified a day in advance so that no time should be lost after the arrival of the inspecting party.

The culling campaign was put on during the week commencing October 20. In the course of it 4,285 birds in 85 flocks were handled. Of these, only 303 birds, or 7 per cent., were classed as suitable for breeding; 1,743, or 41 per cent., were classed as layers which might be retained as long as they continued to lay; 2,240, or 52 per cent., were marked as culls. As each cull came from the inspector's hands her tail was "bobbed" for future identification.

There was a general understanding that all the culls would be consigned to the pot. Many of them were fat hens that had not laid for some time, and were prime for a waiting market. Others were put through a fattening process—on many of these farms systematic fattening was a new idea sown by the poultry cullers. It is believed that practically all the culls were disposed of. By "counting tails" the co-operative creameries could speak for over 80 per cent. Perhaps there were a few culls which escaped their deserved fate, for there is always the odd genius in a community of this size with a cast-iron determination to resist every progressive idea. Make allowance, too, for the farmer who never reads, never goes to meetings of the agricultural society, and who regards the visit of the poultry culler as he might the visitation of Halley's comet. One such worthy

was heard to remark that he didn't put much store in the work of the culler because he had found lice on his birds even after that official had gone over his flock.

Indirect Benefits

Much of the advantage gained from this culling campaign, local promoters will tell you, arises out of bringing the farmers and their wives in contact with experts who could answer their every question. A good many old superstitions handed down from grandmother were quietly laid away. Hints dropped from the inspectors transformed some structures, which were formerly considered good enough for the hens, into root cellars, granaries, or devoted to some other such purposes for which they were by nature better fitted. At each home the cullers left bulletins with which they were plentifully loaded.

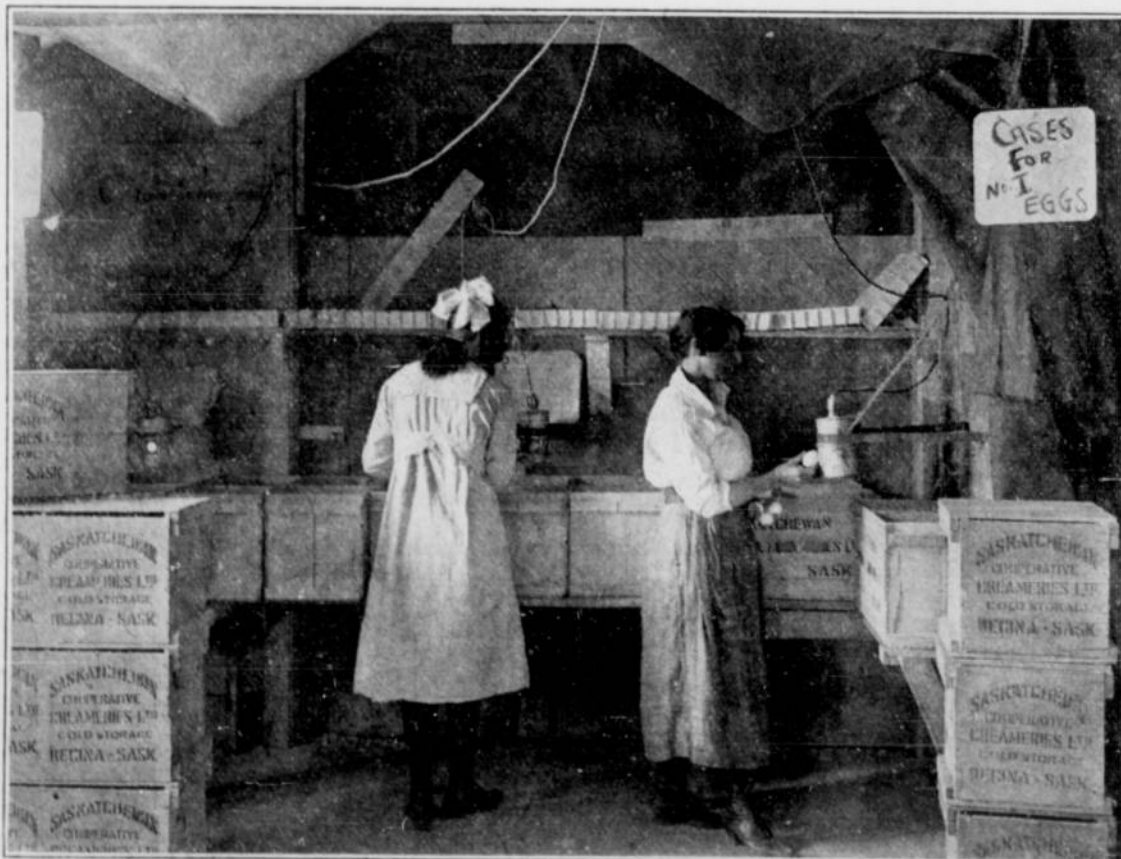
Sure enough people who never before took any interest in poultry made it the chief topic of conversation that week. A few days before culling commenced, a public meeting dealing with the subject could muster only 70 poultry raisers. Another meeting, held at the close of the enterprise, brought together 220.

Follow-Up Work

The sequel to the culling enterprise was to bring into the district in the spring of 1925, a number of cockerels of heavy-laying ancestry. Some were bought by individual farmers, but one co-operative purchase of a dozen male birds was made under the guidance of the local branch of the agricultural society.

Plans are being laid for another wholesale cull in the coming October, but the society is finding the same difficulty as before—the great shortage of men competent to do the work. There are hardly enough experts in the country to cull the pure-bred flocks, let alone the infinitely larger number of farm-bred birds. There is no reason why this state of affairs should continue, as culling is not an art that requires extensive training. Some effort was made in the culling last year to encourage farmers to do their own sorting of good and bad birds, but few of them have the courage to prune their flocks on the experience gathered from watching a professional on one occasion. All the agricultural colleges are giving this training at their winter short courses.

Until the commencement of this experiment, Denholm never prided itself on the quality of its poultry, which was no better nor worse than the poultry in a thousand and-one other localities. If the plan bears good fruit it will be a triumph for the co-operative method of tackling production problems. It can never be a 100 per cent. success because it takes in every flock in the community, and that means dragging the dead weight of the indifferent few. But it can, and will help an overwhelming majority over the dividing line between profit and loss.



Grading eggs at the plant of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery
The North Battleford branch of this concern lent considerable aid to the Denholm farmers in their efforts at flock improvement



A sample of the damage done by Forest Tent Caterpillars, near Macklin, Sask. The worms stripped these wild choke cherries of their leaves and then covered the nude stems with their webs

Cattle Marketing Committee Reports

Saskatchewan body reports against formation of a provincial cattle pool—Would strengthen co-operative shipping locals and federate them—U.G.G. pool, with slight modifications, would serve as admirable base for inter provincial pool

THAT a cattle pool for Saskatchewan, in the sense that grain is pooled, is not possible, and that an attempt to organize on that plan could only lead to disappointment and failure, is the unanimous opinion of a special Committee of Enquiry appointed by the agricultural interests of the province a few months ago, as set forth in a report of the committee made public on August 13, by George F. Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, and chairman of an Investigation Board, created by the agricultural interests of Saskatchewan, and of which the Enquiry Committee was a sub-committee.

The committee also states it is convinced that the best results for the producers of livestock may be hoped for by "strengthening and increasing the number of local livestock shipping associations" in Saskatchewan. To attain this the committee does not favor the creation of a new organization. "A federation of the co-operative livestock shipping associations of this province could quite well undertake such work and through such federation a nucleus could be found for a satisfactory co-operative selling agency," says the recommendation of the committee, continuing "as an essential part of co-operative marketing, the selling end must be under the control of the producer."

If it is necessary to look elsewhere than a federation of these local associations for machinery, the report recommends that the Investigation Board, representing as it does the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, the Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, the Farmers' Union of Canada, and the livestock associations of the province, seek a conference with the directors of the United Grain Growers Limited, and urge upon them the adoption of certain changes in the constitution of the livestock company to meet the undoubted demand for some co-operative method of selling livestock.

Contract Essential

"We are unanimously of opinion that the present voluntary method of marketing livestock should be abandoned," says the report, "and a standard contract prepared for signature by all members of local livestock shipping associations as a means of binding the members to each other. Unless this is done, the progress made will only be temporary. The time of the contract is not of the greatest importance, but its terms must be binding."

The Committee of Enquiry came into existence by reason of a resolution passed at the last convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, calling upon the Central executive to enquire into the whole question of a cattle pool. Under this authority, the executive of the association, last March, called a meeting of agricultural interests, which meeting formed an Investi-

gation Board, and appointed a sub-committee to investigate the feasibility of a cattle pool, composed of the following well known agriculturists and cattle men: Hon. George Langley, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Edward Evans, general manager of the South Saskatchewan Stock Yards Limited, Moose Jaw; R. A. Wright, president of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board, with W. Waldron, acting provincial markets commissioner, Department of Agriculture, as secretary.

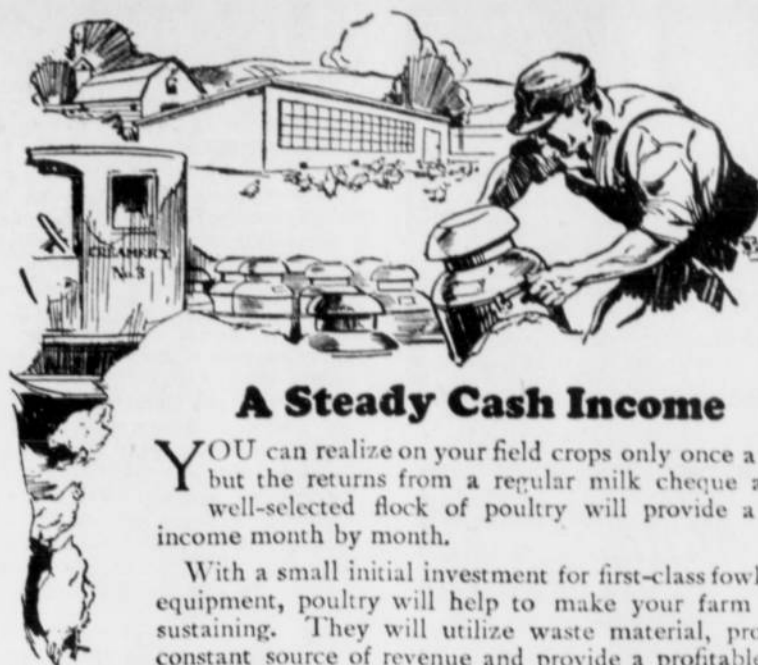
Took Big Volume of Evidence

The committee held 14 public meetings in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, as well as visiting all the stock yards of Western Canada and those at South St. Paul, Minn. A great deal of evidence was taken. The committee commenced its work on the basis of first meeting "as many farmers as possible who raised cattle in small numbers, who have less than a car load to sell at any one time and either sell their stock to local buyers or co-operate with others in a similar position for the shipment of car lots; then meeting as many large farmers as possible who raise stock and ship in car-load lots; and then interviewing the ranchers who ship forward a number of car loads every season." The report states that by following this procedure, it was believed that "as clear an idea as possible would be gathered of the way the work of shipping cattle is carried out."

The report of the committee is divided into eight different sections. The first has to do with local co-operative associations, and an outline is given of their creation, by way of legislation, in 1913. While, for numerous reasons, the report points out, the life of these small trading organizations has been of a varying degree of success, they have "kept the co-operative sentiment alive and active in the province and made possible the larger ventures of more recent date."

Small Growers Favor Contract

Speaking of the general experience of those interested in these local co-operative associations, the report says the evidence secured would indicate that some kind of constraint must be exercised to obtain the best results. "The necessity of some form of contract that would bind the members to the association 'was emphasized over and over again at our meetings. What particular form such a contract should take had evidently not been seriously considered. Some desired one for a number of years, mentioning five years, being led naturally in naming that period by the wheat pool contract; others were of opinion that it should be a running contract, terminable by a definite notice.' The report also states that the feeling towards the contract of farmers who market their stock in less than car-load lots 'was distinctly favorable, and in no case did we meet men of this class



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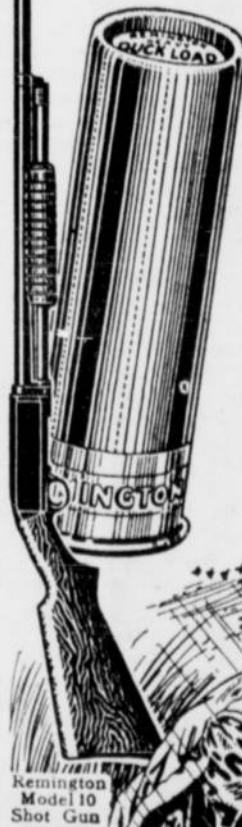
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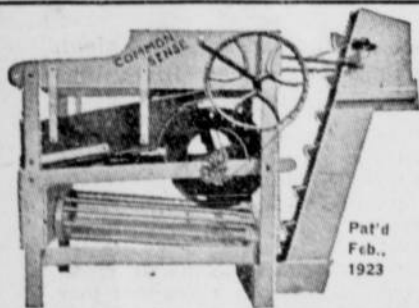
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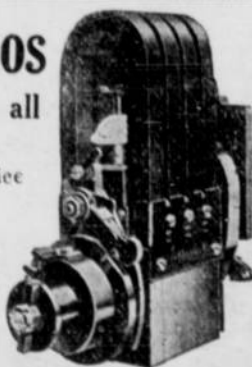
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who expressed themselves in opposition to it."

The second section of the report deals with the local buyer or "drover," as he is sometimes called. It is pointed out that if there had at any time been any serious complaint against this class of man it would have appeared to have died down and in most cases to have entirely passed away. He is referred to as the mainstay of the "individualistic method of selling livestock."

The third section of the report has to do with the visit of the committee to the stock yards of Western Canada, and reference is made to the losses incurred by glutting the market. Witnesses heard at sittings of the commission in the stock yard centres (larger farmers and ranchers) took an attitude of doubt toward the idea of a pool. The general attitude was one "not so much of antagonism as of dubious aloofness." The committee pays tribute to the work of the stock yards and also to the idea of holding feeder shows.

Witnesses Liked U.G.G. Pool

Considerable space is given in the report to an examination of the so-called cattle pool of the United Grain Growers Limited, of Winnipeg. Many witnesses stated to the committee that they had had business relations with this organization, all expressing "satisfaction with the treatment received." Giving in brief form the history of the United Grain Growers in connection with livestock matters, the report points out that in 1923, the "pooling system regarding wheat having spread over the prairie provinces" the company conceived the idea that it might be made to apply to livestock. The first efforts of the company were to arrange their "pool" on a similar plan to that of the wheat board, but "after a brief trial this was abandoned as too complex to give satisfaction." In its stead came the appraisal method of sale which is still being followed.

We were given a demonstration of the process of doing business under this method. An animal was driven on to the scale where the appraisal is made. The appraising expert examined it and stated its value per pound, which was entered by an attending bookkeeper after which the animal was weighed. The weight and price per pound decides the sum that would be paid the owner. For example: If the price is six cents and the weight is one thousand pounds, the value of the animal is \$60. From this must be deducted freight and other general expenses. Settlement is made at once with the owner for the balance.

The advantages of this method of disposing of livestock do not lie in its being a pool, but in the salesman being able to make prompt settlement with the owner before the animal is actually sold.

We were very favorably impressed with this way of disposing of livestock. From what we saw and heard we were also persuaded that the company deserves much credit for the good judgment exercised in selecting its chief officials. If the method and the men were part of a provincial pool we should regard it as quite satisfactory.

The report states that the United Grain Growers' cattle pool has no resemblance whatever to the wheat pool, or any other pools with which Saskatchewan today is familiar. "In this livestock pool each owner's animals are settled for on an individual basis, and a separate account is kept of the value of each animal." The change which has been made in the United Grain Growers organization is outlined in full detail in the report. By this change the livestock activities of the United Grain Growers have been turned over to a new company with a new name, "The United Livestock Growers Ltd." with a federal charter. The capitalization of the new company is \$100,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The committee states that after examining the new organization it finds: "\$15,000 worth of the shares have been taken up by the United Grain Growers; the company has five directors; they have all been appointed by the directors of the United Grain Growers from their own body; these directors have to hold

shares to qualify them as directors; they hold the necessary shares by agreement in trust for the United Grain Growers.

The report takes cognizance of the liberal offer made by the United Livestock Growers to expand its board of directors to include two from the newly-formed Alberta livestock pool, one each from the livestock shipping associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and possibly one from the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. Should the Alberta pool accept this offer, and should the other organizations concerned become eligible to enter into the agreement by signing contracts guaranteeing the delivery of livestock to the pool, a democratic basis of control would be created, and the one adverse criticism offered in the report against the United Livestock Growers would become null and void.

Reports Against Hog Pool

Hog grading is also discussed in a section of the report. The committee is of opinion that some steps should be taken to make more generally known the best manner of breeding and feeding likely to produce the class of bacon most in demand in Great Britain. "We do not consider a pool for hogs, apart from cattle, would be a feasible or even a profit-making proposition," says the report.

While the question of breeding and feeding was not a part of the work of the Committee of Enquiry, a chapter of the report is devoted to this subject, owing to the fact that "evidence was so persistently adduced on the quality and care of cattle." Sufficient evidence came before the committee to warrant the belief that the quality of livestock being sent to market is disappointing. To sell this kind of stock to advantage is quite impossible, for there is no form of marketing machinery in existence that can turn to profit a poorly bred underfed steer. Nothing can transfer ill-cared-for calves from scrub stock



Robert Braden (10066) 131922

Percheron stallion, owned by the North Macgregor (Man.) Horse Co.

into finished and desirable baby beef." Every effort should be made, says the report, to promote better breeding and feeding on the farm as well as to interest farmers in winter feeding of cattle.

Difficulties in Pooling Cattle

Under the heading of Findings, the report indicates certain definite conclusions reached. Real benefits have resulted from the co-operative method of shipping cattle says the report. "These benefits have been felt in different ways. Better prices have been obtained, not confined to those co-operating." The committee finds that there is very little similarity between grain in condition to be stored and live cattle for marketing purposes. This view was accepted by the committee after carefully examining the possibility of establishing a cattle pool along lines similar to those of the wheat pool. "Grain can be conveyed thousands of miles without serious damage or deterioration or even variation," says the report. "This is not the case with

livestock, especially cattle which are materially affected by lengthy distances of transportation. The classification of grain into grades is not difficult. Here again this is not the case with cattle. Many car loads of cattle go into the central markets where scarcely any two animals can be said to be of similar type."

The Committee expresses keen satisfaction with the appraisal method of settlement with the producer. "The United Grain Growers has done a great service to the stock-raising farmer of the West by bringing this method of settlement into operation," says the report. "We would deprecate any action that would have as its object injuring or weakening the new company created by the United Grain Growers for, though not the best, it is the best so far and should be made use of until the best is brought into operation."

The report closed with recommendation to the Investigation Board as outlined in the first part of this summary.

Feeder Purchase Policy

In order to encourage the winter feeding of cattle and of lambs in Western Canada, and incidentally to ensure the success of the feeder shows which will be held at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary this fall, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell has authorized the Dominion Livestock Branch to put into operation for a period of three months a feeder purchase policy, which will be similar in effect to the car-lot policy which was discontinued in April last.

Under this policy, the Livestock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer residing in Western Canada, or of the authorized agent of farmers residing in Western Canada who purchases one or more car loads of feeder or stocker cattle, or of feeder lambs, under the following conditions:

1. The applicant must purchase at his nearest stock yards, to be returned to his own farm or to the farms of those for whom he has acted as agent, one or more car loads of stocker and feeder cattle or of lambs.

2. A car-load shipment must include not less than 20 head of cattle or 40 of sheep. In a mixed shipment two sheep will be accepted as equivalent to one head of cattle in fixing the minimum for one car.

3. An applicant must make formal application to the representative of the branch at his nearest stock yards before commencing to purchase, and must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the policy. This certificate will indicate the stock yards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the policy is allowed. In all cases the certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest stock yards unless in the judgment of the representative of the branch the condition of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.

4. Expenses will be allowed covering railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the stock yards at which the purchase is made, also hotel expenses for a reasonable time required to make a purchase.

5. The purchaser should secure a receipt for his hotel expenses, and should attach this receipt to his account. The account should be forwarded in triplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose.

6. The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include, on forms supplied by the branch, a statement regarding the purchase. The certificate secured from the representative of the branch previous to purchasing should also be attached to the account.

7. The policy will not apply on shipments purchased for speculation purposes or on shipments purchased for other than bona fide feeding purposes. Any violation of this clause will entitle the branch to collect in full from the applicant any expenses which may have been allowed him.

8. If desired by the purchaser, the services of the representative of the branch at the market will be available in an advisory capacity. The actual purchasing must be done, however, by the buyer himself or by his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will

any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the branch. Enquiries regarding this policy may be directed to representatives of the branch at any of the following stock yards:

Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Prince Albert, Sask.

Edmonton Stock Yards, Edmonton, Alberta.

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alberta.

Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Horse-Pulling Records Broken

The Canadian teams are setting the pulling contest records so high it is going to be extremely difficult for American teams to equal the world's record established

At Saskatoon, Sask., during the week of July 23, a team of Percheron geldings owned by R. B. McLeod, set a new world's record when they developed a 3,150-pound tractive pull for the required distance of 27½ feet. This was equivalent to 40,900 pounds on granite block pavement, or 122,700 pounds on steel rails. This pair weighed 3,660 pounds and one of the horses was in the pair which defeated last year's record holders in a matched contest for \$1,000.

Their triumph was of short duration, however, for on the week of July 30, at Regina, Sask., last year's world's record winners, Jumbo and Barney, set a new world's record. It will be remembered that this is a pair of grade Belgian geldings, weighing a little over 3,700 pounds last year, but their weight this year was 3,932 pounds, and they pulled the dynamometer the required distance when set at a tractive pull of 3,300 pounds. This is equivalent to starting a load of 42,844 pounds on granite block pavement or 128,532 pounds on steel rails.

This record may be surpassed in some of the pulling contests to be held in the United States this year, but it is very doubtful whether it will be equalled on this side of the line in 1925.

The American farm papers are asking are the Canadians better horsemen? Do they have better horses? Is it in the training of the teams? Or is it because they are fed on northern grown oats weighing 44 pounds to the bushel?

Effect of Low-Pressure Tires

Studies conducted by Prof. T. R. Agg, at Iowa State College, showed that in general the rolling resistance of low pressure tires is about 20 per cent. higher than that for regular high-pressure tires, while the low-pressure tire required about 7 per cent. greater fuel consumption. Results also indicated that the low-pressure tires will give good tire mileage if the tires are not driven in bad ruts.

Simplify Plow Bolts

In a series of conferences between the Simplified Practice Division of the Department of Commerce, representatives from the manufacturers of farm machinery, of bolts and nuts manufacturers, and of various implement and hardware associations, it was determined to simplify the plow-bolt situation by cutting the number of different types and sizes manufactured from seven types to four, or from a total of 1,500 varieties to 840—corresponding to an elimination of 44 per cent. The total elimination accomplished in superfluous plow-bolt varieties since 1914, amounts to almost 90 per cent.

This is only a sample of the work which has been and is being done through the co-operation of these agencies. It means less cost of manufacture because fewer machines and less changing required; less cost in jobbing and shipping and retailing, and, consequently, less cost to the consumer. Along with less cost, he will, because of the keener competition among manufacturers, get a better quality of product, and better service in delivery and repairs.

The Muscles of the Separator

Properly laced belts are essential for effective transmission of power

By Prof. J. Macgregor Smith

THE time of year has now come when a broken belt may mean a considerable loss of time and therefore of money, so that if only for financial reasons it is important for every man who operates any kind of power machinery on the farm to be able to lace a belt in a workman-like manner. To operate power machinery and not to be able to lace a belt makes a man dependent on others. A man may also require to instruct his hired help. So without any further introductory remarks we will proceed to discuss in detail the question of belt lacing.

In threshing time the whole gang gathers around the separator man, as if he were a wizard, when he laces the drive belt. He is not, and in many cases is very far from being one. To many it seems a complicated process. It is not. The writer has followed the methods shown in short course work with farmers, as well as with agricultural students, and has found that a good working knowledge of lacing belts can be easily obtained if a man will practice. Get a shoe lace and a piece of cardboard and keep on trying until you master the system.

The reader will notice that in every case the lacing is started in the middle of the belt. The different methods are more easily remembered by starting them all at the same place. There is a decided advantage with a wide belt. Two men can lace at one time, the one to the right and the other to the left. Those who prefer to start at the edge and work across must take care not to pull the lacing too tight at first, or the ends of the two belts will not come together as they should.

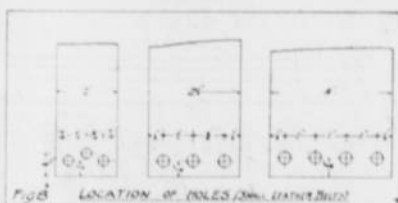
that there will be no jar as it passes over the pulleys. Do not use too thick a lace. After taking up some general features of the work we will proceed by means of the diagrams and the accompanying instructions to make belt lacing a very simple job.

Cut The Ends Square

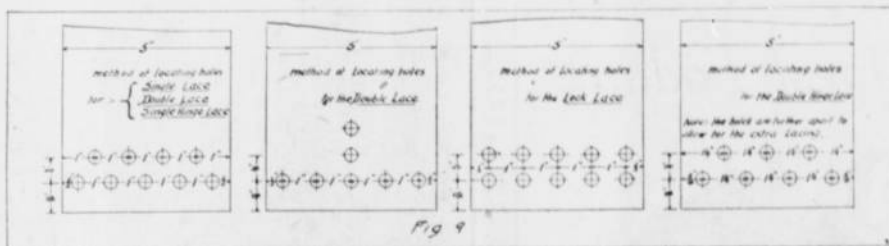
When you have to lace a belt begin by cutting the ends of the belt square; use a small try square for this purpose. Then locate the holes systematically. Did you ever know a separator man who had no time to cut the ends square? The writer met one, he punched the holes as shown in figure 10; he also ran the leather belt with the flesh side (the wrong side) next to the pulley, and every belt was cracked. He knew it all, no one could show him anything.

Location of the Holes

In leather belts the holes may be



from half to three-quarters of an inch from the end of the belt. Figures 8 and 9 show good methods. When rubber belts are used two rows of holes should be made, as they are more likely to tear out than in a leather belt. An awl can be made from the tine of an old pitch fork as the holes should not be punched in a rubber belt. It takes

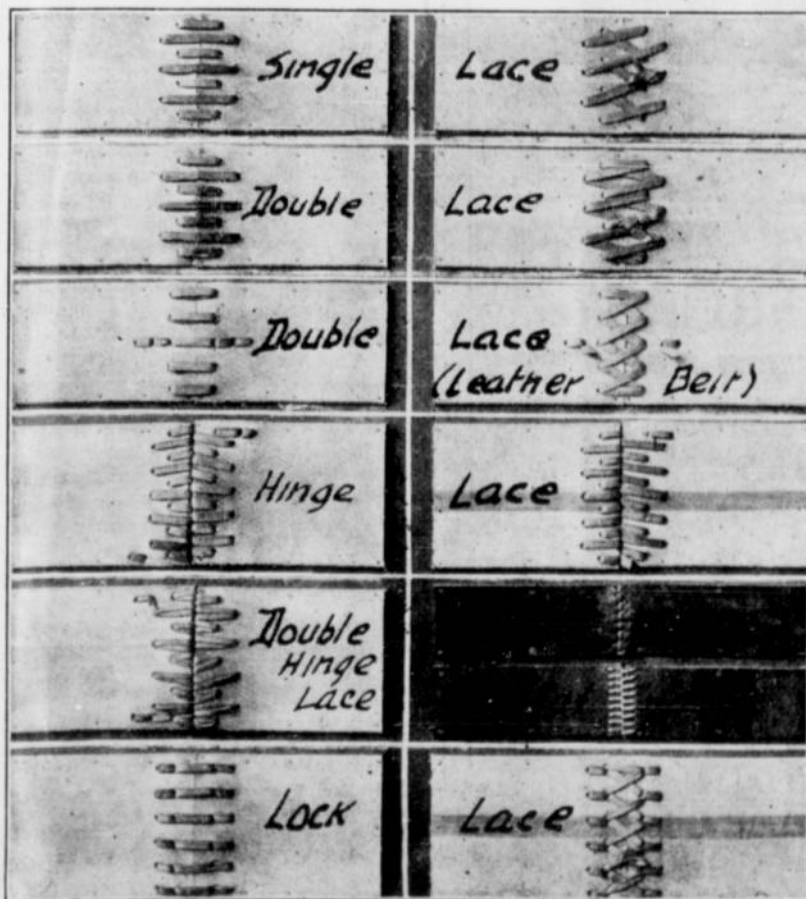


There are many good ways of lacing belts. Learn one or two, rather than guess at all of them.

First of all, what is our problem? It is to make a smooth joint which will be as strong as the rest of the belt. A good lacing should be as nearly similar to the rest of the belt as possible, so

more time to make the holes this way, but a better and stronger joint will result. Of course it is much easier to punch holes and also faster and this is often a deciding factor.

The hair side, or smooth side, of a leather belt runs next to the pulley. Some think that since the hide on a



A signal of trouble — tender and bleeding gums



As the soil nourishes the tree-roots the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the tree-roots, so do the teeth decay if the gums shrink down from the tooth-base.

This condition is common. It is known as Pyorrhea. Four out of five people who are over forty suffer from it. Ordinary tooth-pastes will not prevent it.

On top of this Forhan's Preparation does prevent it if used in time and used consistently. So Forhan's protects the tooth at the tooth-base which is unprotected by enamel.

On top of this Forhan's preserves gums in their pink, normal, vital condition. Use it daily and their firm tissue-structure will vigorously support the teeth. They will not loosen. Neither will the mouth prematurely flatten through receding gums. Further, your gums will neither tender-up nor bleed.

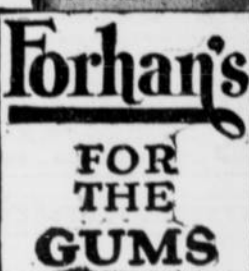
Gums and teeth alike will be sounder, and your teeth will be scientifically polished, too.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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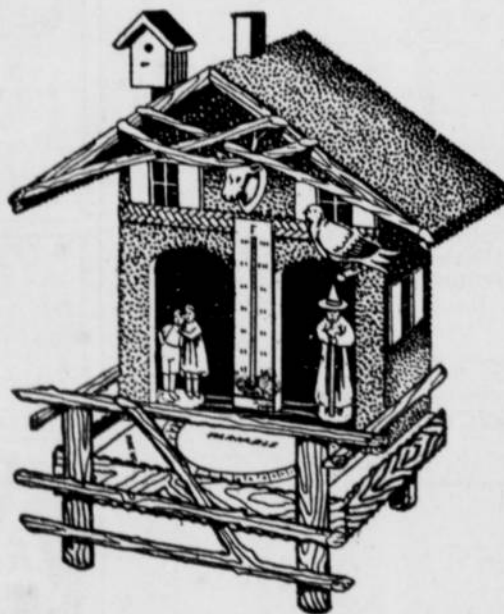
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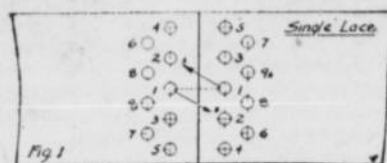
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steer has the hair side out it should be the same on the pulley. This is not the case. The side of a rubber belt with the seam should be away from the pulley.

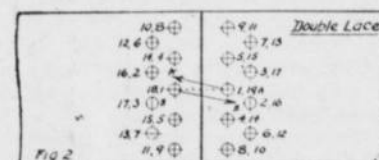
Details of the Lacings



Single Lace—Figure 1. Lace "A" goes up through hole 1, down through hole 2, up through hole 3, down through hole 4, up through hole 5, down through hole 6, up through hole 7, down through hole 8, up through hole 9A.

Lace "B" goes up through hole 1, down through hole 2, up through hole 3, down through hole 4, up through hole 5, down through hole 6, up through hole 7, down through hole 8, up through hole 9B.

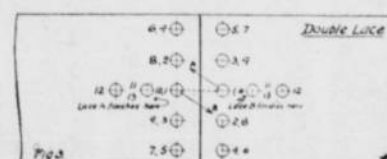
The laces meet on the side away from the pulley between the holes 9A and 9B, as shown in Fig. 1, and also in the photograph where both sides of the belt are shown as well as the method of finishing.



Double Lacing—First Method—Fig. 2. Lace "A" goes up through hole 1, down through hole 2, up through hole 3, down through hole 4, up through hole 5, down through hole 6, up through hole 7, down through hole 8, up through hole 9, down through hole 10, up through hole 11, down through hole 12, up through hole 13, down through hole 14, up through hole 15, down through hole 16, up through hole 17, down through hole 18, up through hole 19A.

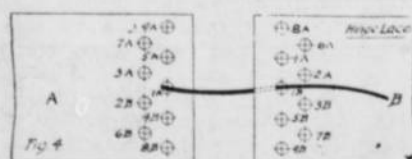
Lace "B" goes up through hole 1, down through hole 2, up through hole 3, down through hole 4, up through hole 5, down through hole 6, up through hole 7, down through hole 8, up through hole 9, down through hole 10, up through hole 11, down through hole 12, up through hole 13, down through hole 14, up through hole 15, down through hole 16, up through hole 17B.

The laces meet on the side of the belt away from the pulley between holes 19A and 17B, as shown in Fig. 2, and also in the photograph where both sides of the belt are shown as well as the method of finishing.



Double Lace—Second Method—Fig. 3. Both lace "A" and lace "B" go as before—up through hole 1, down through hole 2, then up and down as before, up through the odd numbered holes and down through the even numbered, ending with the up-lacing through hole 13.

This time the laces finish as shown in figure 3, and in the photograph. When finished the lace is double except in the middle, which can be made double. But a pulley is usually crowned and a belt finished as shown will adapt itself very well to it. The extra lace through the holes 11 and 12 helps to ease a rather thick lacing on to the pulley without much of a jar.

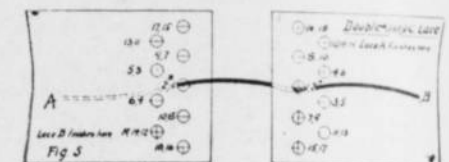


Hinge Lace—Fig. 4. This lace should be used where the belt runs over a very small pulley, or when both sides of the belt come in contact with a pulley, a feeder belt for example. In passing from one belt to the other the lace has to pass in between the two ends before going through the next hole. The first position is shown from 1A.

Lace "A" then goes up between the ends of the belts and down through hole 2A, then up between the ends of the belts and down through hole 3A, and so on—always up between the ends of the belt and down through the holes, ending with 9A.

This lace can now be finished off in either of two ways (1) by passing through the holes marked faintly behind 9A in Fig. 4, or (2) by passing from 9A through 7A, 5A, 3A, 1A, 2B, 4B, 6B, 8B, 6B, 4B, 2B, 1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, and 9A (Fig. 4). This latter method is strongly in favor with practical men, because the back row prevents the lace cutting so quickly.

Lace "B" starting from 1B, goes down between the ends of the belts and up through the holes 2B, to 9B inclusive. This lace can be finished as indicated in the case of lace "A".

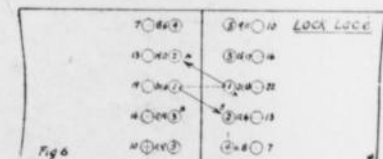


Double Hinge Lace—Fig. 5. The method of making the double hinge lace is similar to that used in making the single hinge, but the lace goes through each hole twice. The first position is shown from 1.

Lace "A" goes up between the ends of the belts and down through 2A, then up between the ends of the belts and down through 3, and so on—always up between the ends of the belts and down through the holes, ending with 18, where it is finished as shown in the photograph.

Lace "B," starting from 1, goes down between the ends of the belts and up through the holes, the latter starting at 3 and ending with 18, where it is finished as shown in the photograph.

The lace may be started in the middle and laced singly to the outside and back to the middle, where both ends meet. It is a very good lace for the main drive belt of a separator.

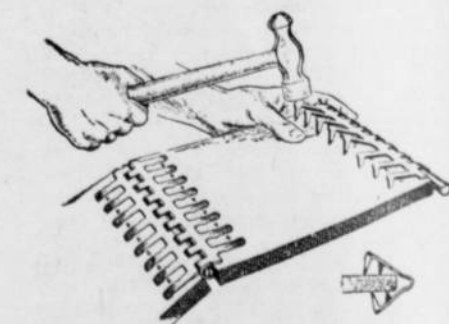


Lock Lace—Fig. 6. The lock lace is popular, like all of the foregoing, we start in the middle at holes 1, 1.

Lace "A" goes up through hole 1, down through hole 2—and so on—up through the holes with odd numbers and down through the holes with even numbers ending with the up lace through hole 23.

Lace "B" goes on the same way, starting at hole 1, going up through the holes with odd numbers and down through the holes with even numbers ending with the up lace through hole 17.

The laces meet on the side of the belt away from the pulley between the holes 17B and 23A.



Flexible steel belt lacing

Flexible steel belt lacing is coming into much more general use during the last few years (figure 7). Some of the lacings can be put in with a hammer, whilst others require a special machine. If this type is used be sure to carry "spare parts" or keep a leather lacing handy. A silo filling job was held up for half a day last fall near Edmonton, owing to a lack of repairs for a belt. However, this is the fault of the operator. Many factories use steel lacing altogether.

Along Machinery Row

It is an old truth that Western Canada owes its success in world competition to the most effective use of agricultural machinery. More than that, the extensive and well patronized exhibits of machinery firms at the summer fairs of 1925 indicates that the conviction is abroad that if these provinces are to better their position it will be through the more thorough utilization of mechanical aids in farming.

The biggest expansion seems to be in the direction of grain cleaners, from fanning mills up to the larger sizes used in grain elevators, and including the many types of cleaners which are intended to be used in conjunction with threshing mills. Prominent among these exhibits was that of the Strong Scott Co., pioneers in the use of the indented disc principle in grain cleaning. Since the first disc machines were put out in 1920, 47 different types of discs have been devised for use with different kinds of seeds, so that 100 per cent. separation can be obtained with seeds varying in size from beans to clover. Several other types of disc cleaners have come on to the market, but its worth noting that all the manufacturers seem to have given up the idea of mounting recleaners on top of grain separators, presumably because the vibration of the separator does not allow the small cups of the discs to carry their load to the proper point of discharge. It is interesting to note in passing that the Strong-Scott Co. built a very expensive nickel-plated model of their machine with glass panels to enable spectators to observe it in action for Wembley Exhibition.

At Regina, the Bryan steam tractor, claimed to be the world's first light steam tractor made its appearance. It is turned out in Moose Jaw, by the Engine and Threshers Supply. It made a very favorable impression, showing a great range of speed from barely perceptible motion to five miles per hour. It is rated as 20 H.P. All the working parts are enclosed and run in oil.

Another new feature is the display of headers and combines. The J. I. Case Co. exhibited a header which cuts, threshes, and bags the grain and delivers it to an attendant wagon. It is drawn by a 12-20 Case tractor, and its 16-foot knife gives it a capacity for handling 40 acres a day. Two men operate the outfit.

The Ford Co. provided another novelty in their Snowmobile, a Ford runabout with skids in place of front wheels, designed to travel in deep snow. There were also in the Ford exhibit two tractors driving one separator. A full line of Oliver plows designed for use with Fordson tractors was also included in this exhibit.

Road equipment of every description forms an important part of many of the exhibits. Scrapers, graders, iron culverts, unloading dirt wagons, drags—some drawn by horses, others for tractor power—all are offered for public inspection.

Then there are ensilage cutters, corn reapers, corn planters, trucks with grain bodies, sheaf loaders, pumps, crushers, cement mixers, windmills, mowers, harrows, plows, binders, stubble burners, various styles of cultivators, meat smoke houses, improved separator feeders, silos, grain picklers, a rod weeder, barn fixtures, and anything else which farmers may need in their operation on the land or in the farm buildings.

Display Interesting

Never has the display been more thorough or more interesting in the opinion of many who have been attending the exhibition for a number of years. It is well worth anyone's time to spend anywhere up to half a day just looking things over and asking questions of the men in charge.

The firms in the exhibits were: Carter Disc Separators, Common Sense Fanning Mills, Self Cleaning Rotary Screen, Russel Road Equipment, Hart-Parr with Moody Separators, McCormick-Deering, Tillson, Avery, Bryan Steam Tractor, Wallis, Sawyer-Massey, Eagle, Heider, Waterloo Separators, Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Company, Red River Special Separators

with N. and S. Allis and Chalmers tractors, Advance Rumely, J. I. Case, Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, Ford, Richardson Road Builders, Stewart Sheaf Loaders, Gray Tractors, John non-clogging dockage machine, Haarle Bros.' Universal Flour and Feed Mills, Gould, Shapley and Muir, Steel Bird combination sheaf loaders, Canadian Farm Implement Company, All Work tractors, White Challenge separators, Minneapolis Line, Emmerson Brantingham, Massey-Harris, Cockshutt Plow Company, John Deere Plow Company, Economy Rotary Grain Cleaner, Western Implements Company, Link Manufacturing Company, Beatty Brothers Ltd., Garden City Feeder, Automatic Grain Register, Athens Plows for Fordsons, Baxter Concrete Silos, the Gas Grain Pickler, the Twin City Separator Company, Samson Rotary Rod Weeder and the T. Eaton Company.

Likes Field Peas

In 1923 I sowed corn and peas—half-and-half—drills 42 inches apart, with the grain drill, and as seed peas were high in price I sowed some by the acre for to thresh the following season. What was sown by the acre grew vines four to five feet long, and had five or six pairs of pods at the end of the straw, and what was sown in drills had vines five to seven feet long and pairs of pods from one end to the other.

June 1, 1924, I sowed the peas alone, 16 bushels of inoculated peas on about 65 acres of early spring plowing, in drills 36 inches. The spring being dry, few weeds germinated until after the rain on June 9. Then the weeds germinated so thick that they had possession. When the peas were about three inches high, and the weeds nearly so, I harrowed and cross-harrowed four ways, which effectively killed the weeds, and there was not much sign of peas, but the peas came along fine. I cultivated them twice with the corn cultivator before they were too growthy, which cleared the field of weeds.

At harvest the vines in the low-laying parts were five to seven feet long and pairs of pods from one end to the other, and had stooled until they covered the ground. On the higher parts the vines appeared somewhat stunted, but were a mass of pods, resembling garden beans, only bigger in the bunch. I harvested them with the horse-rake, raking both ways, and they did not shell unduly. I took off 77 big loads. I have already threshed 12 loads and got about 150 bushels of threshed peas, but the thresher split too many. I am getting the special pulleys for pea threshing for my machine for future work. I think they yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre, and were worth at least \$3.50 per bushel for seed.

Now for the benefits, I have the cash value for the seed peas; my land is the next best to a bare fallow, it is all cultivated ready for crop. I shall sow oats on it because I have never been able to get a good catch of sweet clover except on summerfallow. I will have good clover pasture on oat stubble, and a cut of hay in the following June, when I will plow down in July clover summerfallow for wheat. To get the best growth of clover and peas it must be inoculated. Peas and clover are the nitrogen fixing of the soil. Powerful root penetration of the clover and abundance of humus.

In 1922 I plowed down "horse-high clover" for summerfallow; July, 1923 wheat was grown on bare fallow, and the above clover fallow side by side. The bare fallow had much more strain, but was so badly rusted that it never ripened properly. The clover fallow yielded 27 bushels per acre of No. 1, with no signs of rust damage. My experience is that corn stubble is a poor substitute for summerfallow. Peas will stand the harvest frosts without damage.—R. Harwood, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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Read the Information Box in the Farmers' Market Place

it may be of interest to other readers," says Arthur J. Brady.

"At present we have running water in our house only, the supply being kept in two round brick cisterns eight feet wide and nine feet deep. One is located by the house for soft water, rainfall from the eaves of the house being piped into it through a sand filter. Any year, with a reasonable amount of rainfall, gives us plenty of soft water to use for washing and every-day use.

"The other cistern is located by the well. We have a windmill, and when there is wind the pipe can be changed from the tank to the cistern very easily. A full cistern will last two weeks or more, so it is very seldom that the wind will not furnish all the water we need. In case there is a long period with no wind, we have an engine that is used for odd jobs about the place, and in a short time it can be set to pump the water.

"Both cisterns are piped into the basement of the house. There we have two large pressure tanks, about four feet in diameter, and eight to ten feet long. Aside from that there is a

wash and pump room. In this room we have a pressure pump and engine. On Mondays the pressure is pumped up the same time the washing machine is run. As a rule pressure is pumped up twice a week to about 40 to 60 pounds. Takes only a short time and then you have water when and where you need it.

"The men folks come in for dinner, and all there is to do is to turn on the faucet and wash. And for mother, there are many, many steps saved."

Does It Pay to Grow Berries?

Mme, mme, don't strawberries and cream or strawberry shortcake sound good? The very thought of it makes your mouth water. Man, oh man, and wouldn't it be delicious in the fall when there ain't supposed to be no strawberries, or in the winter to have plenty preserved.

We can have them if we will only spend some time taking care of a small patch for they yield abundantly in almost any climate and on most kinds of soil, but of course a sandy soil is best, and they do a little better where the climate is not too extreme. And I want to say that the kind one buys at the stores are not in it at all with the fresh big juicy ones we can pick out of our own garden.

For some time now we have been growing our own strawberries, and the few plants we bought to start with has been one of the most profitable investments on the farm, both as regards profits and health. There is no fruit healthier than the strawberry, and when we grow them ourselves we can always have an abundant supply.

The most important item in growing strawberries is the variety, for there are loafing strawberry plants and there are productive strawberry plants. Don't fool with poor strawberry plants, its only wasted labor and you will be sure to be disappointed with the results. Get the very best plants, the best are none too good.

We have tried several kinds of strawberries, but we are now growing Progressive Everbearing strawberries exclusively, as they have outyielded every other variety we have tried, and they are more hardy and will stand more abuse. They are simply loaded with large delicious fruit and flowers from early summer till freeze-up.

Our method of raising them is, plow deep from eight to 10 inches, and work the land up well with harrows till it is in very fine shape. With a dibble make a wide deep hole in the soil, and when setting the strawberry plant spread the roots of the plants out fan shape. Press the soil down firmly around the roots. Be careful not to get the crown of the plant under the soil, it should barely be above the soil. I place the plants two feet apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart and water the plants till they are well rooted.

The plants are cultivated well during the first summer, which work is done mostly by a horse-drawn cultivator. The strawberry plants must be covered with straw or other such material during winter. This in the spring is raked off the tops of the plants and placed between the rows and around the plants, a precaution which keeps the berries from laying on the ground and getting dirty. I don't cultivate in the second or third years, after which time the berries must be plowed up and new plants planted.

There is a fair amount of berries even the first fall after they are set out, but when you get the real crop is in the second and third years. In the first year don't forget to keep the flowers and runners nipped off until along in the fall as they need all their energy for getting rooted. If they are left on, the plants will be stunted and results will be disappointing.

Strawberry growing is really very simple, but, like everything else, it is the strict attention to the small seemingly unimportant details and going at it in the right time which counts. Don't let the weeds get the upper hand. Give plenty of shallow cultivation the first year, and above all else, get the best pedigree plants that you can get.

When you go out to work in your strawberry garden make it your play. If you think strawberry growing is work, it will be work; if you think it

play, it will be play; its all in the "think." Love for that which you are doing measures your success. Fall in line and fall in love with the garden idea of health-giving exercise. Forget yourself out of sickness and work and think yourself into health and play. As a man thinketh, so is he.

Let's go out and play and thereby get away from the old and stale strawberries which we get at the stores and get the real thing by growing them ourselves, for its so much cheaper and so much better. Try it, you'll be delighted with the results.—Daniel Smedstad, Claresholm, Alta.

Bees As a Side-Line

Bees as a side-line is one of the most misleading statements that could possibly be made in connection with bees, for if a person regards them as such he is almost fore-doomed to failure.

You can start with bees, expecting to make a "side-line" out of them, but as you study them, you soon realize that you have either to make them one of your principal endeavors, or quit the business.

Some people imagine that you can keep a hive or two to produce your own honey, but under these conditions the bees are usually neglected, become diseased, and a great menace to the neighboring apiaries. Again, the idea prevails amongst some people that bees need very little attention, board themselves, and that all the honey produced is profit, and it is not until they get into the business that they find out their error.

To anyone going into the business and figuring it only as a "side-line," my advice is—don't. Buy your honey and enjoy it, and save yourself many stings, for unless you are prepared to give them all the attention they need, there will be very little profit. When the hives are taken from the cellar in the spring the bees need considerable attention to get them bred up into strong, booming colonies by the time the honey flow comes along. As soon as they get towards the peak of their strength they contract the swarming fever, and unless the apiarist is around and right on to his job they will swarm out and be lost, with the result that the colony is then too weak to store much honey.

Providing a person is willing to proceed in a business-like way, and give them all the attention they need, there is no doubt that they are a paying proposition.

I started beekeeping in the spring of 1922, quite by accident, as my wife accepted a hive as part payment of a debt. At once I purchased a book on the subject and subscribed to a monthly magazine, soon becoming a regular bee-crack.

The first year the hive produced 175 pounds surplus, and I made two artificial swarms, so that I had three good hives to go into winter quarters. These came out strong the next spring. By this time I had decided that I wanted to get into the bee business,

so, although it was not good beekeeping practice, I increased to 16 that summer, and at the same time produced a little over 600 pounds of honey. These colonies all wintered well, and this past summer produced 1,300 pounds honey and increased to 28—honey again being sold freely at 20 cents a pound. Now, when I take stock I find that there are:

	Value
28 Hives of bees in double-walled hives	\$560
50 Supers	30
350 Drawn Combs	175
Excluders, bee escapes, extractor tools, etc.	40
	\$805

this all starting from an original investment of \$27.

Have sold in the three years (honey)	\$320
Supplies purchased	246
Profit	\$74

So, besides the bees and equipment now on hand, have received \$74 in cash besides all the honey consumed by a family of eight. I may say here that all hives and supers are home-made; if factory goods were used the cost would have been considerably increased.

This year I plan to run entirely for honey and not to increase, so expect to get better cash returns.

I have not a particularly good location as I have to rely entirely on the wild flowers for the honey crop.

I have had no personal experience with package bees, but from what I have seen of the same among the neighbors, I should hesitate to recommend them to beginners. I think it would be much better for them to purchase a full colony, as they will usually produce a good surplus, and at least one good swarm. I would also advise that beginners go slowly, making them pay their own way, and increase as you gain experience. I have been very successful with wintering, having never lost a colony. Winter in a pit out-doors, dug deep enough to pack the hives two deep, and in two rows; entrances facing each other, with one-and-one-quarter-inch iron pipe for a ventilator. Pit is covered with poplar poles, and then about one foot of straw, over which six inches of dirt and then more straw and more dirt.

This makes two air spaces and in this pit the temperature keeps steadily at 40-42 degrees. It is built on a ridge surrounded with willows, and snow soon drifts and completely covers it, forming a good blanket. Soil is sandy, but this style pit can be used in any soil providing that there is good drainage so that it will not flood with the spring thaws.

Concluding, do not forget to join your local beekeepers' association, as there you will meet men who can give help with your many problems.—S. P. Stewart, Portage la Prairie.



A beehive, made from a willow stump, on the farm of a Galician, at Gonor, Man. Photo by Edith S. Watson

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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXIV

The Flaw in the Left Eye

SANTOINE, after Harriet had left the library, stood waiting until he heard the servant go out and close the door; he had instructed the man and another with him to remain in the hall. The blind man felt no physical weakness; he was wholly absorbed in the purpose for which he had dressed and come downstairs; now, as he heard Avery start forward to help him, he motioned him back. It was the rule on Santoine's house that the furniture in the rooms he frequented should be kept always in the same positions; the blind man could move about freely, therefore, in these rooms.

He walked slowly now to a large chair beside the table in the centre of the room and sat down, resting his arm on the table; when he felt the familiar smoothness of the table under his finger-tips he knew he was facing the part of the room where the sound he had just heard had told him Avery must be.

"When did you learn that Eaton was Hugh Overton, Avery?" he asked.

"Today."

"How did you discover it?"

He heard Avery, who had been standing, come forward and seat himself on the arm of the chair across the table from him; the blind man turned to face this place directly.

"It was plain from the first there was something wrong with the man," Avery replied; "but I had, of course, no way of placing him until he gave himself away at polo the other day."

"At polo? Then you knew about it the other day?"

"Oh, no," Avery denied. "I saw that he was pretending not to know a game which he did know; when he put over one particular stroke I was sure he knew the game very well. The number of men in this country who've played polo at all isn't very large and those who can play great polo are very few. So I sent for the polo annuals for a few years back; the ones I wanted came to the club to-day. His picture is in the group of the Spring Meadows Club; he played 'back' for them five years ago. His name was under the picture, of course."

"You didn't tell me, however, that he could play polo when you first found it out."

"No; I wanted to be sure of him before I spoke; besides, Harriet had seen it as well as I; I supposed she had told you."

"I understand. I am glad to know how it was. One less certain of your fidelity than I am might have put another construction on your silence; one less certain, Avery, might have thought that, already knowing Eaton's identity, you preferred instead of telling it to me to have me discover it for myself and so, for that reason, you trapped him into a polo game in Harriet's presence. I, myself, do not think that. The other possibility which might occur to one not certain of your fidelity we will not now discuss."

For a moment Santoine paused; the man across from him did not speak, but—Santoine's intuition told him—drew himself suddenly together against some shock; the blind man felt that Avery was watching him now with tense questioning.

"Of course," said Santoine, "knowing who Eaton is, gives us no aid in determining who the men were that fought with him in my study last night?"

"It gives none to me, Mr. Santoine," Avery said steadily.

"It gives none to you," Santoine repeated; "and the very peculiar behavior of the stock exchange today, I suppose that gives you no help either. All day they have been going down, Avery—the securities, the stocks and bonds of the properties still known as the Latron properties; the very securities which five years ago stood staunch against even the shock of the death of

the man whose coarse but powerful personality had built them up into the great properties they are today—of Matthew Latron's death. Today, without apparent reason, they have been going down, and that gives you no help either, Avery?"

"I'm afraid I don't follow you, sir."

"Yet you are a very clever man, Avery; there is no question about that. Your friend and my friend who sent you to me five years ago was quite correct in calling you clever; I have found you so; I have been willing to pay you a good salary—a very good salary—because you are clever."

"I'm glad if you have found my work satisfactory, Mr. Santoine."

"I have even found it worth while at times to talk over with you matters—problems—which were troubling me; to consult with you. Have I not?"

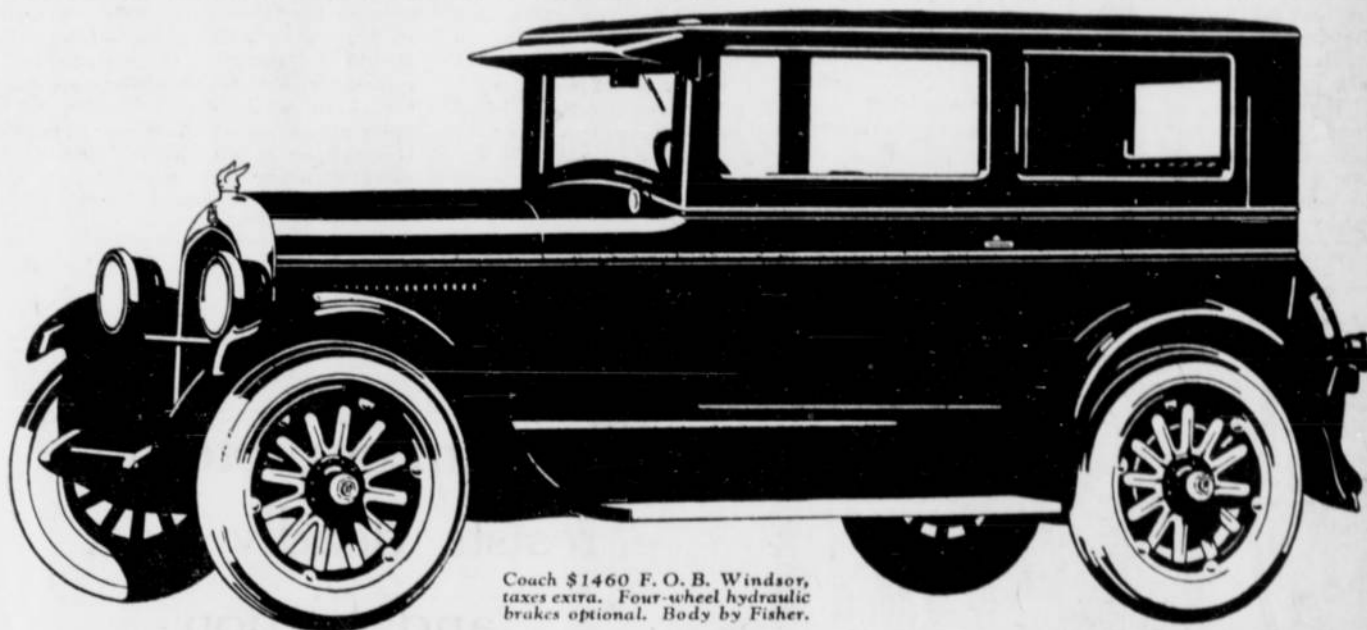
"Yes."

"Very well; I am going to consult with you now. I have an infirmity, as you know, Avery, I am blind. I have just found out that for several years—for about five years, to be exact; that is, for about the same length of time that you have been with me—my blindness has been used by a certain group of men to make me the agent of a monstrous and terrible injustice to an innocent man. Except for my blindness—except for that, Avery, this injustice never could have been carried on. If you find a certain amount of bitterness in my tone, it is due to that; a man who has an infirmity, Avery, cannot well help being a little sensitive in regard to it. You are willing I should consult with you in regard to this?"

"Of course I am at your service, Mr. Santoine." Avery's voice was harsh and dry.

The blind man was silent for an instant. He could feel the uneasiness and anxiety of the man across from him mounting swiftly, and he gave it every opportunity to increase. He had told Eaton once that he did not use "cat and mouse" methods; he was using them now because that was the only way his purpose could be achieved.

"We must go back, then, Avery, to the quite serious emergency to which I am indebted for your faithful service. It is fairly difficult now for one contemplating the reverence and regard in which 'big' men are held by the public in these days of business reconstruction to recall the attitude of only a few years ago. However, it is certainly true that five years ago the American people appeared perfectly convinced that the only way to win true happiness and perpetuate prosperity was to accuse, condemn and jail for life—if execution were not legal—the heads of the important groups of industrial properties. Just at that time, one of these men—one of the most efficient but also, perhaps, the one personally most obnoxious or unpopular committed one of his gravest indiscretions. It concerned the private use of deposits in national banks; it was a federal offence of the most patent and provable kind. He was indicted. Considering the temper of any possible jury at that time, there was absolutely no alternative but to believe that the man under indictment must spend many succeeding years, if not the rest of his life, in



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the federal penitentiary at Atlanta or Leavenworth.

"Now, not only the man himself but his closest associates contemplated this certainty with dismay. The man was in complete control of a group of the most valuable and prosperous properties in America. Before his gaining control, the properties had been almost ruined by differences between the minor men who tried to run them; only the calling of Matthew Latron into control saved those men from themselves; they required him to govern them; his taking away would bring chaos and ruin among them again. They knew that. There were a number of important people, therefore, who held hope against hope that Latron would not be confined in a prison cell. Just before he must go to trial, Latron himself became convinced that he faced confinement for the rest of his life; then fate effectively intervened to end all his troubles. His body, charred and almost consumed by flames—but nevertheless the identified body of Matthew Latron—was found in the smoking ruins of his shooting lodge which burned to the ground two days before his trial. I have stated correctly these particulars, have I not, Avery?"

"Yes." Avery was no longer sitting on the arm of the chair; he had slipped into the seat—he was hunched in the seat watching the blind man with growing conviction and fear.

"There were, of course," Santoine went on, "many of the violent and passion-inflamed who carped at this timely intervention of fate and criticised the accident which delivered Latron at

this time. But these were silenced when Latron's death was shown to have been, not accident, but murder. A young man was shown to have followed Latron to the shooting lodge; a witness appeared who had seen this young man shoot Latron; a second witness had seen him set fire to the lodge. The young man—Hugh Overton—was put on trial for his life. I, myself, as a witness at the trial, supplied the motive for the crime; for, though I had never met Overton, I knew that he had lost the whole of a large fortune through investments recommended to him by Latron. Overton was convicted, sentenced to death; he escaped before the sentence was carried out—became a fugitive without a name, who if he ever reappeared would be handed over for execution. For the evidence had been perfect—complete; he had shot Latron purely for revenge, killed him in the most despicable manner. For there was no doubt Latron was dead, was there, Avery?"

Santoine waited for reply.

"What?" Avery said huskily.

"I say there was no doubt Latron was dead?"

"None."

"That was the time you came into my employ, Avery, recommended to me by one of the men who had been closest to Latron. I was not connected with the Latron properties except as an adviser; but many papers relating to them must go inevitably through my hands. I was rather on the inside in all that concerned those properties. But

I could not myself see the papers; I was blind; therefore, I had to have others serve as eyes for me. And from the first, Avery, you served as my eyes in connection with all papers relating to the Latron properties. If anything ever appeared in those papers which might have led me to suspect that any injustice had been done in the punishment of Latron's murderer, it could reach me only through you. Nothing of that sort ever did reach me, Avery. You must have made quite a good thing out of it."

"What?"

"I say, your position here must have been rather profitable to you, Avery; I have not treated you badly myself, recognizing that you must often be tempted by gaining information here from which you might make money; and your other employers must have overbid me."

"I don't understand; I beg your pardon, Mr. Santoine, but I do not follow what you are talking about."

"No? Then we must go a little further. This last year a minor reorganization became necessary in some of the Latron properties. My friend, Gabriel Warden—who was an honest man, Avery—had recently greatly increased his interest in those properties; it was inevitable the reorganization should be largely in his hands. I remember now there was opposition to his share in it; the fact made no impression on me at the time; opposition is common in all things. During his work with the Latron properties, Warden—the honest man, Avery—discov-

ered the terrible injustice of which I speak.

"I suspect there were discrepancies in the lists of stockholders, showing a concealed ownership of considerable blocks of stock, which first excited his suspicions. Whatever it may have been Warden certainly investigated further; his investigations revealed to him the full particulars of the injustice done to the nameless fugitive who had been convicted as the murderer of Matthew Latron. Evidently this helpless, hopeless man had been thought worth watching by someone, for Warden's discoveries gave him also Overton's address. Warden risked and lost his life trying to help Overton."

"I do not need to draw your attention, Avery, to the very peculiar condition which followed Warden's death. Warden had certainly had communication with Overton of some sort; Overton's enemies, therefore, were unable to rid themselves of him by delivering him up to the police because they did not know how much Overton knew. When I found that Warden had made me his executor and I went west and took charge of his affairs, their difficulties were intensified, for they did not dare to let suspicion of what had been done reach me. There was no course open to them, therefore, but to remove Overton before my suspicions were aroused, even if it could be done only at desperate risk to themselves."

"What I am leading up to, Avery, is your own connection with these events. You looked after your own interests rather carefully, I think, up to a certain point. When—knowing who Eaton was—you got him into a polo game, it was so that, if your interests were best served by exposing him, you could do so without revealing the real source of your knowledge of him. But an unforeseen event arose. The drafts and lists relating to the reorganization of the Latron properties—containing the very facts, no doubt, which first had aroused Warden's suspicions—were sent me through Warden's office. At first there was nothing threatening to you in this, because their contents could reach me only through you. But in the uncertainty I felt, I had my daughter take these matters out of your hands; you did not dare then even to ask me to give them back, for fear that would draw my attention to them and to you."

"That night, Avery, you sent an unsigned telegram from the office in the village; almost within twenty-four hours my study was entered, the safe inaccessible to you was broken open, the contents were carried away. The study window had not been forced; it had been left open from within. Do you suppose I do not know that one of the two men in the study last night was the principal whose agents had failed in two attempts to get rid of Overton for him, whose other agent—yourself, Avery—had failed to intercept the evidence which would have revealed the truth to me, so that, no longer trusting to agents, he himself came in desperation to prevent my learning the facts? I realize fully, Avery, that by means of you my blindness and my reputation have been used for five years to conceal from the public the fact that Matthew Latron had not been murdered, but was still alive!"

The blind man halted; he had not gone through this long conversation, with all the strain that it entailed upon himself, without a definite object; and now, as he listened to Avery's quick breathing and the nervous tapping of his fingers against the arm of his chair, he realized that this object was accomplished. Avery not only realized that the end of deception and concealment had come; he recognized thoroughly that Santoine would not have spoken until he had certain proof to back his words. Avery might believe that, as yet, the blind man had not all the proof in his possession; but Avery knew—as he was aware that Santoine also knew—that exposure threatened so many men that someone of them now was certain to come forward to save himself at the expense of the others. And Avery knew that only one—and the first one so to come forward—could be saved.

So Santoine heard Avery now get up; he stood an instant and tried to speak,



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but his breath caught nervously; he made another effort.

"I don't think you have much against me, Mr. Santoine," he managed; it was—as the blind man had expected—only of himself that Avery was thinking.

"No?" Santoine asked quietly.

"I didn't have anything to do with convicting Overton, or know anything about it until that part was all over; I never saw him till I saw him on the train. I didn't know Warden was going to be killed."

"But you were accessory to the robbery of my house last night and, therefore, accessory to the murder of Wallace Blatchford. Last night, too, knowing Overton was innocent of everything charged against him, you gave orders to fire upon him at sight and he was fired upon. And what were you telling Harriet when I came in? You have told the police that Overton is the murderer of Latron. Isn't that so the police will refuse to believe anything he may say and return him to the death cell for the sentence to be executed upon him? The law will call these things attempted murder, Avery."

The blind man heard Avery pacing the floor, and then heard him stop in front of him.

"What is it you want of me, Mr. Santoine?"

"The little information I still require."

"You mean you want me to sell the crowd out?"

"Not that; because I offer you nothing. A number of men are going to the gallows or the penitentiary for this, Avery, and you—I suspect—among them; though I also suspect—from what I have learned about your character in the last few days—that you'll take any means open to you to avoid sharing their fate."

"I suppose you mean by that I'll turn State's evidence if I get a chance, and that I might as well begin now."

"That, I should say, is entirely up to you. The charge of what I know—with the simultaneous arrest of a certain number of men in different places whom I know must be implicated—will be made tomorrow. You, perhaps, are a better judge than I of the cohesion of your group in the contingencies which it will face to-morrow morning. I offer you nothing now, Avery—no recommendation of clemency—nothing. If you prefer to have me learn the full facts from the first of another who breaks, very well."

Santoine waited. He heard Avery take a few more steps up and down; then he halted; now he walked again; they were uneven steps as Santoine heard them; then Avery stopped once more.

"What is it you want to know, sir?"

"Who killed Warden?"

"John Yarrow is his name; he was a sort of hanger-on of Latron's. I don't know where Latron picked him up."

"Was it he who also made the attack on the train?"

"Yes."

"Who was the other man on the train—the one that claimed the telegram addressed to Lawrence Hillward?"

"His name's Hollock. He's the titular owner of the place on the Michigan shore where Latron has been living. The telegram I sent night before last was addressed to his place, you know. He's been a sort of go-between for Latron and the men—those who knew—who were managing the properties. I'd never met him, though, Mr. Santoine, and I didn't know either him or Hollock on the train. As I said, I wasn't in the know about killing Warden."

"When did you learn who Eaton was, Avery?"

"The day after we got back here from the West I got word from Latron; they didn't tell me till they needed to use me." Avery hesitated; then he went on—he was eager now to tell all he knew in his belief that by doing so he was helping his own case. "You understand, sir, about Latron's pretended death—a guide at the shooting lodge had been killed by a chance shot in the woods; purely accidental; some one of the party had fired at a deer, missed, and never knew he'd killed a

man with the waste shot. When the guide didn't come back to camp, they looked for him and found his body. He was a man who never would be missed or enquired for and was very nearly Latron's size; and that gave Latron the idea.

"At first there was no idea of pretending he had been murdered; it was the coroner who first suggested that. Things looked ugly for a while, under the circumstances, as they were made public. Either the scheme might come out or someone else be charged as the murderer. That put it up to Overton. He'd actually been up there to see Latron and had had a scene with him which had been witnessed. That part—all but the evidence which showed that he shot Latron afterwards—was perfectly true. He thought that Latron, as he was about to go to trial, might be

willing to give him information which would let him save something from the fortune he'd lost through Latron's manipulations. The circumstances, motive, everything was ready to convict Overton; it needed very little more to complete the case against him."

"So it was completed."

"But after Overton was convicted, he was not allowed to be punished, sir."

Santoine's lip straightened in contempt. "He was not allowed to be punished?"

"Overton didn't actually escape, you know, Mr. Santoine—that is, he couldn't have escaped without help; Latron was thoroughly frightened and he wanted it carried through and Overton executed; but some of the others rebelled against this and saw that Overton got away; but he never knew he'd been helped. I

understand it was evidence of Latron's insistence on the sentence being carried out that Warden found, after his first suspicions had been aroused, and that put Warden in a position to have Latron tried for his life, and made it necessary to kill Warden."

"Latron is dead, of course, Avery, or fatally wounded?"

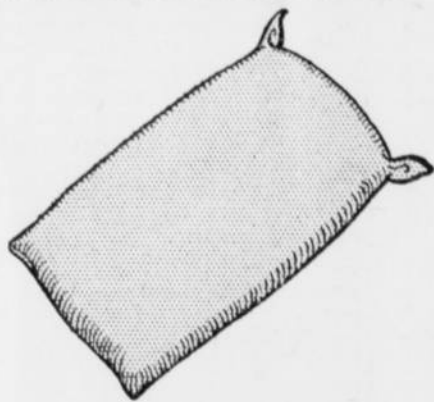
"He's dead. Over—Eaton, that is, sir—hit him last night with three shots."

"As a housebreaker engaged in rifling my safe, Avery?"

"Yes, sir. Latron was dying when they took him out of the car last night. They got him away, though; put him on the boat he'd come on. I saw them in the woods last night. They'll not destroy the body or make away with it, sir, at present."

"In other words, you instructed them

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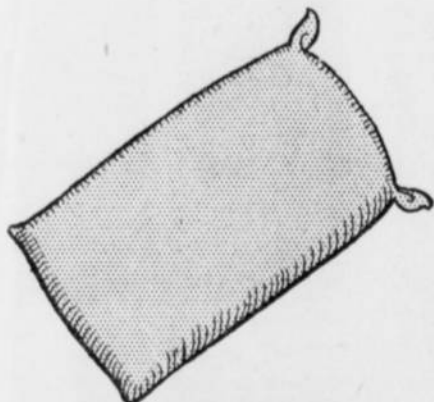


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not to do so until you had found out whether Overton could be handed over for execution and the facts regarding Latron kept secret, or whether some other course was necessary."

The blind man did not wait for any answer to this; he straightened suddenly, gripping the arms of his chair, and got up. There was more he wished to ask; in the bitterness he felt at his blindness having been used to make him an unconscious agent in these things of which Avery spoke so calmly, he was resolved that no one who had shared knowingly in them should go unpunished. But now he heard the noise made by approach of Eaton's captors. He had noted it a minute or more earlier; he was sure now that it was definitely nearing the house. He crossed to the window, opened it and stood there listening; the people outside were coming up the driveway. Santoine went into the hall.

"Where is Miss Santoine?" he enquired.

The servant who waited in the hall told him she had gone out. As Santoine stood listening, the sounds without became coherent to him.

"They have taken Overton, Avery," he commented. "Of course they have taken no one else. I shall tell those in charge of him that he is not the one they are to hold prisoner but that I have another for them here."

The blind man heard no answer from Avery. Those having Overton in charge seemed to be coming into the house; the door opened and there were confused sounds. Santoine stood separating the voices.

"What is it?" he asked the servant.

"Mr. Eaton—Mr. Overton, sir—fainted as they were taking him out of the motor-car, sir. He seems much done up, sir."

Santaine recognized that four or five men, holding or carrying their prisoner between them, had come in and halted in surprise at sight of him.

"We have him!" he heard one of them cry importantly to him. "We have him, sir! and he's Hugh Overton, who killed Latron!"

Then Santaine heard his daughter's voice in a half cry, half sob of hopeless appeal to him; Harriet ran to him; he felt her cold, trembling fingers clasping him and beseeching him. "Father! Father! They say—they say—they will—"

He put his hands over hers, clasping hers and patting it. "My dear," he said, "I thought you would wait for me; I told you to wait."

He heard others coming into the house now; and he held his daughter beside him as he faced them.

"Who is in charge here?" he demanded.

The voice of one of those who had just come in answered him. "I, sir—I am the chief of police."

"I wish to speak to you; I will not keep you long. May I ask you to have your prisoner taken to the room he occupied here in my house and given attention by a doctor? You can have my word that it is not necessary to guard him. Wait! Wait!" he directed, as he heard exclamations and ejaculations to correct him. "I do not mean that you have mistaken who he is. He is Hugh Overton, I know; it is because he is Hugh Overton that I say what I do."

Santaine abandoned effort to separate and comprehend or to try to answer the confusion of charge and questioning around him. He concerned himself, at the moment, only with his daughter; he drew her to him, held her and said gently, "There, dear; there! Everything is right. I have not been able to explain to you, and I cannot take time now; but you, at least, will take my word that you have nothing to fear for him—nothing!"

He heard her gasp with incredulity and surprise; then, as she drew back from him, staring at him, she breathed deep with relief and clasped him, sobbing. He still held her, as the hall was cleared and the footsteps of those carrying Overton went up the stairs; then knowing that she wished to follow them, he released her. She drew away, then clasped his hand and kissed it; as she did so, she suddenly stiffened and her hand tightened on his spasmodically.

Someone else had come into the hall and he heard another voice—a woman's, which he recognized as that of the stenographer, Miss Davis.

"Where is he? Hugh! Hugh! What have you done to him? Mr. Santoine! Mr. Santoine! where is he?"

The blind man straightened, holding his daughter to him; there was anxiety, horror, love in the voice he heard; Harriet's perplexity was great as his own.

"Is that you, Miss Davis?" he enquired.

"Yes; yes," the girl repeated. "Where is—Hugh, Mr. Santoine?"

"You do not understand," the voice of a young man—anxious and strained now, but of pleasing timber—broke in on them.

"I'm afraid I don't," Santoine said quietly.

"She is Hugh's sister, Mr. Santoine—she is Edith Overton."

"Edith Overton? And who are you?"

"You do not know me. My name is Lawrence Hillward."

Santaine asked nothing more for the moment. His daughter had left his side. He stood an instant listening to the confusion of question and answer in the hall; then he opened the door into the library and held it for the police chief to enter.

Continued on Page 21

What is Evolution?

Continued from Page 7

reconstruction can demonstrate anything.

The common framework of animals was made clear to readers of The Guide in an article by Professor V. W. Jackson, of Manitoba Agricultural College, which appeared in The Guide of January 21. To that article we refer our readers for some detailed evidence of the common origin of all animals.

Then we have within ourselves, in vestigial structures, and in the manner of development of the body itself, the



The Prairie Plowman

Oh! Up the long black furrow,
Slow travelling to the end,
The horses swing themselves around
And start down, back again.

The swallows swoop before us
In aimless, endless flight,
The cow birds follow after us
From early morn till night.

A happy bee is humming
His love to the wild dog rose,
Till she her sweets has given him,
Then, away o'er the field, he goes.

Like a dashing, heartless lover,
He leaves the rose in her bloom,
While she, in her hopeless sorrow,
Welcomes the plow's quick tomb.

The jingle and creak of the harness,
The short-stepping, nodding team,
The dull stream of the soil, as it passes,
To fill in another seam.

—Arthur Pratt.

evidence of our kinship with the whole animal kingdom. Man is a veritable museum of structural relics—muscles which he never uses, but which were used by his animal ancestors, his so-called wisdom teeth, which are of no use to him but often a great irritation, and his vermiform appendix, the only function of which seems to be to give him an additional risk of death and to provide work for surgeons.

The Age of the Earth

And now, how long has it taken this gigantic panorama, this moving picture of actual life to reach the present stage. Nobody knows. The guesses range from a few millions of years to over a billion. Certain it is, however, that the world and man are vastly older than the age set by Dr. John Lightfoot. Six thousand years ago there were flourishing human societies in Asia Minor. The geological record contains the evidence of man's existence hundreds of thousands of years ago. The age of the earth itself has to be reckoned in millions of years. It has been estimated on carefully-prepared data that the coal formations alone represent a period of 6,000,000 years, and the chalk formation a similar period. Thus these two geological formations, a fraction of the earth's crust, represent a period of 12,000,000 years, and highly organized forms of life are to be found in both formations, in fact both are the product of life, the coal of plant and the chalk of animal life. But whatever the age, the proof that the earth and all that is on it are the product of evolution is beyond doubt. Man is the crowning product of the long and wonderful process, and he carries within him in his whole character inheritances against which he has to wage incessant warfare in the effort to preserve the conditions of social life. What the upward march has been for him and his, is excellently laid out for the general reader in H. G. Wells' Outline of History. There is no better book for the beginner who wants to know what the theory of evolution is, and how it is demonstrated in the history of the earth, and of man and his institutions.

When Farming was Complete

Continued from Page 4

went to 25c a bag, although previous to that we had frequently used them as snowballs to keep kids off the sleigh on the way to market. Many a time I have thrown away a bag of Northern Spys on the way to market.

There didn't seem to be any money in those days, although the team we were driving was valued at \$350, and a horse and buggy, or team and democrat might easily be worth a Ford car; but we didn't know it, for there was no sale. But there was happiness and plenty, and when I think of the completeness of the old homestead, and how I liked to go back to grandmother's with the table always set and ready for any number, and the door-step that was level with the front yard, a door thrown open and everybody busy the year round making things, fixing things, repairing things, that was a boy's paradise; and I even think the grown-ups enjoyed themselves more than they do today.

The Farmers' Market Place

The Farmers' Market Place in The Grain Growers' Guide is a department of service to our readers, where they can buy, sell or exchange everything used or produced on the farm. As such it is well named.

Hardly a week goes by but shows evidence that more and more of our readers appreciate the real and economical service rendered by this department of The Guide. People are finding real bargains listed there every week. Others are finding it more profitable to spend a few dollars advertising what they have for sale, than to take local prices.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything—look over the Farmers' Market Place, and see the opportunities that are provided for giving you the results you want.

The Countrywoman

Kitchen Philosophies
Saturday—Polishing Day
By Anna Stevens

"GOOD day, Mrs. O'Hara."
" 'Tis meself, Mrs. McNabb. What in creation are ye doin' this day?" Mrs. O'Hara stood at Mrs. McNabb's little gate and her comment was not without cause, for most of Mrs. McNabb's furniture decorated the small lawn between house and garden, while Mrs. McNabb, herself, busily scrubbed the front step.

"Ye ken I always clean through my house on Saturdays. I never do things by halves, Mrs. O'Hara. When I start to clean, I clean. My second husband that was, used to say that every Saturday I stirred up hell to find heaven."

"Begorra! It looks like it."

"Maybe, Mrs. O'Hara, but houses are a bit like a human buddy, ye ken ye hae to cast the hell out of mind to be ready for the peace of heaven." Mrs. McNabb attacked the last step as if she was scrubbing all the wickedness out of a liar's mouth.

Mrs. O'Hara stood watching the process, her arms akimbo on her broad hips. "Well, Mrs. McNabb, I've always sed I was glad I'm Irish. Heaven's aisy for the likes of us."

Mrs. McNabb, Scotch to the core, was duly shocked. She raised her head and stared at Mrs. O'Hara. "Hoo's that?"

"Begorra! It's aisy once you know how. I just sweep my house a bit, then slick it up with a damp cloth on a handle. Sure, and it's no time till my place is as tidy as a new pin. As for my soul, sure I ain't a bad sinner, nohow, and the good Lord, He loves me and forgives me when I do."

Mrs. McNabb snorted! "I'm no discussin' sich things, with you, Mrs. O'Hara. Ye ken religion is the one affair that nobody else must meddle with. It's no oor religion unless we find it oorself. I used to say to Alex, them times, that it was all very well for me to stir up hell in my own wee bit hoose as long as I didna stir up hell in somebody's else. I've no patience when others talk religion to me."

"That's right, that's right!" answered Mrs. O'Hara, "in her large good natured way. 'There's always people wantin' to get the hell out of o' yer life, ain't they? I don't hold for them kind myself.' She rocked complacently back and forth while Mrs. McNabb sat stiffly in a smaller chair. "Indeed, just yesterday I saw that great yellow-cheeked villain that's tryin' to start a strike in the factory yonder. His cleanin' of the universe is a dirty swap, I'd say. I wish he'd mind his own business, not them's in the factory."

"Yes, indade, Mrs. McNabb," continued her friend, "I always hold that it's better to be eatin' the onion yer hev at home than be sighin' for the peach growin' over the fence."

"Ah, weel. It's hard for some to keep mindin' their ain business. They're always wantin' to uplift somebody, do somebody good. My Henry, him that was my third husband, ye ken, always said it was because they didn't have anything else that had to be done. A boy that's walkin' around aimless-like will stir up many a hornet's nest he'd never find if he had to split wood all day."

Mrs. McNabb now rose. "Weel, I must be getting my house tidy. Tomorrow's the Sabbath, and I've a deal of polishin' to do before that."

"I'll stay and

help ye then, Mrs. McNabb. My Tim won't be home for supper for an hour yet. I always slick up a bit too when I know folks is comin', chuck Tim's overalls under the bed like, lay a white cloth over the rubbish in the corner and put a boukey on the table. I like to be slicked up too."

"Ah, weel! We're all made different, Mrs. O'Hara. But when I've my house all spic and span and hev polished the windows and my grandma's candlesticks, I feel happy and content. There's naethin' that will drive away the blues quicker than housecleanin'."

Mrs. McNabb was polishing her silver teapot, her most valued possession, and continued, "Ye ken, Mrs. O'Hara that I feel it my Christian duty always to make the best of things whether it be my little house or the life I'm livin'."

"Indade yes, there's a bright spot on every linin'."

"Ye mean there's a bright linin' to every cloud, Mrs. O'Hara. There's always somethin' to be thankful for."

"Ah! Indade yes. Whin me sister, her in Toronto, had twins last year, she was bemoanin' it on account of her man bein' out of a job, but I ses to her she should be thankful they weren't triplets."

Mrs. O'Hara chuckled as she continued to polish one of the valued candlesticks, testing it by the brightness of her own reflection in it.

"My Alex, always said being thankful kept him healthy." The teapot was now finished.

"Scattering sunflowers every day, that's me," said Mrs. O'Hara as she rose to go home.

"Good bye, Mrs. McNabb."

"Good bye, Mrs. O'Hara."

Canning in Tin Cans

An experienced prairie homemaker has given us her experience with canning in tin cans. So far this is a new idea in the West where most of us use glass jars, but it is a scheme worth considering for the future. Our correspondent sets forth the various advantages as follows:

"The container used in this new method of canning is the very same as used by commercial companies. Two types of tin cans are used, the plain and the enamel-lined. I used the plain tin cans for canning all kinds of meats, corn, beans, cabbage, asparagus and soups, and the enamel-lined cans for acid fruits and vegetables, such as tomato, squash, beets, and spinach. I have used both a solder outfit and a mechanical sealer in sealing the cans, but find that the mechanical sealer is the best, for it simply rolls on the lids. The cans are completely sealed before they are sterilized which saves much labor.

"Besides the advantages just mentioned there are others. The mouth of the can is large and makes filling easy. Tin is such a good conductor of heat that the contents of a can may be brought quickly to the sterilizing temperature, and may be plunged into cold water for cooling, immediately they are removed from the boiler, two things that are very important in preserving the flavor of foods. No false bottom is needed in the boiler, and one tier of cans may be piled upon the other when sterilizing as all danger of breakage is eliminated.

In canning with a pressure cooker more tin cans fit into your container so the work is done more quickly.

"To my mind the only disadvantage that comes from using tins is that you cannot see the contents and your cellar shelves do not look so attractive, but this is more than compensated for since the exclusion of light prevents loss of color. But can-



[Photo by Edith Watson]

His step is merry in the stubble fields, for the season's long vigil is ended



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ning in tin is not safe, protests one good housewife. That is not so, for all reputable authorities are agreed that tin as a container for canned food is as safe as any now known. If due care is taken there is no loss at all from spoilage.

"Now this new method is practical for it is so quick and reduces the amount of labor. One person operating a hand sealer is able to can all that a dozen or more people can prepare. I have known a single family to can an entire beef in less than a day. The flavor of foods canned in tin cans is kept in its perfection. Corn in particular is delicious if canned immediately it is gathered and can scarcely be distinguished a year later from that cooked fresh from the garden. Factories cannot compete with the home canned variety for the corn is too long in reaching them as a rule after it is picked. I believe that this method of canning, when once it is well understood, is destined to be universally used, as it has proved entirely satisfactory wherever it has been tried."

The preparation of foods for canning is the same, whether they are put into

sealers or tin cans. The only difference lies in the sealing. With glass jars the top is only partially sealed to prevent breakage through expansion of the contents; with tin cans the sealing is done first because there is no danger of cracking or breaking. The time and method of procedure is exactly the same in both cases. The main disadvantage connected with tins is that they

can only be used once, while the average sealer is employed for several seasons.

At present, tin cans are not sold in the average hardware store, but when there is sufficient demand for them, they will not be difficult to procure. The sealing outfit costs more than the cans but it last indefinitely and is a worth-while investment.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

At it Again

The Editor.—I got a sample copy of the Montreal Herald and Weekly Star, and see the noble Lord is offering another ten thousand in a different form. I think it would be interesting to Guide readers, before investing 50 cents to hear the Star's political views on the coming election, to know if payment will be made similar to the last offer of ten thousand at the reciprocity election.—Anxious.

Cadet Training

The Editor.—Thanks for editorial of July 22. Your point is well taken. Any thoughtful citizen who remembers our struggles of past years in this regard, especially the tremendous fight waged by democrats against the militarism of Sir Sam Hughes and Senator-General Griesbach for compulsory training of young men cannot countenance for one moment this new and diabolical effort on the part of certain

fossilized Canadians to wreck Christian ideals and provide free public meal tickets to hangers on of an ancient imperial menagerie.

Of course these gentlemen deny having any such end in view, and state it is purely for defensive reasons, but human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and seeing is believing. Ever since the armistice of 1918, this grotesque immigrant, homeless in Europe, has been on the gangway of North America, patient as Job and subtle as Satan, waiting to land. Little did our soldier boys in France dream this monster would find refuge in Canada. When will the militarist ever get it through his head that we are opposed to militarism in principle, and not to any one nation which starts it first. Militarism is just as repulsive as Britain or America is just as repulsive as when planted by the Prussian eagle. That of Germany was inaugurated for purely defensive purposes, became an internal menace and finally imperilled civilization itself. Strong men can only stand a limited amount of power before becoming despotic. We in Canada seem to have forgotten the lesson we believed we had learned in war time.

Money expended on vast military projects is a useless waste, because we cannot penetrate the distant future. We need only a small militia for domestic protection, while reciprocity will make us safe economically with Uncle Sam, something no army can ever do. We are done with European troubles. Far better it is to suffer sacrifice and delay, yet triumph in liberty, than to win an early victory, but slave for autocracy and debt ad infinitum.

If our physical educational system is weak, why not strengthen it, but leave the military out? Premier King once set a good example in military display by sending a R.C.M.P. guard to parliament instead of Prussian pride. We must use that for a precedent.

Any political system which depends upon artificial stimulation less the volunteer spirit is not worthy of defence.

We have about 20 generals on our payroll who naturally fear useful labor. Perhaps one of them will now oblige with Canada and The Next War, or render the chorus of Militarism Uber Everything.

It would certainly be the height of misfortune if oppressed humanity overseas just rising to their feet after centuries of misrule should find themselves the innocent victims of a vicious militarism from commercial America—their erstwhile liberators and friends.—Hugh B. Thomas, Edgerton, Alta.

THE DOO DADS

Tiny, the baby elephant, is learning by experience that it is brains rather than muscle that counts in this world. He probably never heard the saying of the ancients that "it is better to have a lion at the head of an army of sheep than a sheep at the head of an army of lions," but he is finding out the truth on which that saying is based.

For his master, Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, has gone into business, and Nicky furnishes the brains and Tiny does the work. And as is usual in such arrangements, Nicky lives on the fat of the land while Tiny sweats in the dust. There are day nurseries for babies in every city; what Nicky Nutt has founded is a sort of day nursery for dogs—at least he contracts by the hour to give them exercise. He attends to all the business part of it, and it is Tiny who takes the dogs for their walks. The latest to entrust her pet to Nicky's care is Miss Ida Black, who has no children, but a dog of which she is as fond as some mothers are of their babies. "You promise to take the greatest care of my sweet little darling?" she asked Nicky when he applied for the care of the dog. "Sure lady," replied Nicky easily. "Ten cents an hour, three hours—thirty cents please." Nicky walked away, counting over his money as he walked—for he was good enough business man to collect in advance. "Two dollars and sixty cents," he told himself. "That's what I call a good morning's work." Tiny, his pet baby elephant, was asleep and snoring. Tiny was always asleep when he was not eating—unless Nicky had him at work. But his nap for that day was over. "Hey! Snap out of it, you loafer," shouted Nicky as he came up. Tiny got up and walked inside the yard. "G'wan, hurry and get fixed up," urged Nicky. Presently Tiny came out of the yard with two boxes strapped together and hung across his back, not at all like the stylish seats they call the howdah in India, where princes ride on elephants in grand parades. "Hurry up, you're late now!" shouted Nicky, "and don't forget the new customers." Tiny, very much displeased, waddled down the street. Presently, Flannelfeet, the policeman, came by. He saw Nicky Nutt, who seldom had a dime, sitting in the shade and spending money for cooling drinks. He could not understand it. "There's Nicky Nutt guzzling ice cream again," he said to himself, wondering where Nicky got the money. "Hello, Flannelfeet!" called out Nicky. "Come and have an ice cream soda, and drink to the success of my new business." "Thanks, Nicky. What is your business?" Just then there came down the street the strangest parade the policeman had ever seen. In the lead was Tiny, with the two boxes on his back. In the boxes were very small puppies. Tied to his tail was a dog, and tied to that dog's tail another, and so on through a long procession of doggies, all led by Tiny. "From the old maids of Dooville," explained Nicky, "I get 10 cents an hour for airing their pet poodles." And Nicky and Flannelfeet sat there and drank their ice cream sodas, while Tiny, hot and tired and sleepy and cross, marched down the street leading the procession of barking, whining, howling dogs.



The Blind Man's Eyes

Continued from Page 18

CHAPTER XXV

"It's All Right, Hugh"—At Last

Eaton—he still, with the habit of five years of concealment, even thought of himself by that name—awoke to full consciousness at eight o'clock the next morning. He was in the room he had occupied before in Santoine's house; the sunlight, reflected from the lake, was playing on the ceiling. His wounds had been dressed; his body was comfortable and without fever. He had indistinct memories of being carried, of people bending over him, of being cared for; but of all else that had happened since his capture he knew nothing.

He saw and recognized, against the lighted square of the window, a man standing looking out at the lake.

"Lawrence," he said.

The man turned and came toward the bed. "Yes, Hugh."

Eaton raised himself excitedly upon his pillows. "Lawrence, that was he—last night—in the study. It was Latron! I saw him! You'll believe me, Lawrence—you at least will. They got away on a boat—they must be followed—" With the first return of consciousness he had taken up again that battle against circumstances which had been his only thought for five years.

But now, suddenly he was aware that his sister was also in the room, sitting upon the opposite side of the bed. Her hand came forward and clasped his; she bent over him, holding him and fondling him.

"It is all right, Hugh," she whispered—"Oh, Hugh! it is all right now."

"All right?" he questioned dazedly.

"Yes; Mr. Santoine knows; he—he was not what we thought him. He believed all the while that you were justly sentenced. Now he knows otherwise—"

"He—Santoine—believed that?" Eaton asked incredulously.

"Yes; he says his blindness was used by them to make him think so. So now he is very angry; he says no one who had anything to do with it shall escape. He figured it all out—most wonderfully—that it must have been Latron in the study. He has been working all night—they have already made several arrests and every port on the lake is being watched for the boat they got away on."

"Is that true, Edith? Lawrence, is it true?"

"Yes; quite true, Hugh!" Hillward choked and turned away.

Eaton sank back against his pillows; his eyes—dry, bright and filled still with questioning for a time, as he tried to appreciate what he just had heard and all that it meant to him—dampened suddenly as he realized that it was over now, that long struggle to clear his name from the charge of murder—the fight which had seemed so hopeless. He could not realize it to the full as yet; concealment, fear, the sense of monstrous injustice done him had marked so deeply all his thoughts and feelings that he could not sense the fact that they were gone for good. So what came to him most strongly now was only realization that he had been set right with Santoine—Santoine, whom he himself had misjudged and mistrusted. And Harriet? He had not needed to be set right with her; she had believed and trusted him from the first, in spite of all that had seemed against him. Gratitude warmed him as he thought of her—and that other feeling, deeper, stronger far than gratitude, or than anything else he ever had felt toward any one but her, surged up in him and set his pulses wildly beating, as his thought strained toward the future.

"Where is—Miss Santoine?" he asked.

His sister answered. "She has been helping her father. They left word they were to be sent for as soon as you woke up, and I've just sent for them."

Eaton lay silent till he heard them coming. The blind man was unfamiliar with this room; his daughter led him in. Her eyes were very bright, her

cheeks which had been pale flushed as she met Eaton's look, but she did not look away. He kept his gaze upon her.

Santoine, under her guidance, took the chair Hillward set beside the bed for him. The blind man was very quiet; he felt for and found Eaton's hand and pressed it. Eaton choked, as he returned the pressure. Then Santoine released him.

"Who else is here?" the blind man asked his daughter.

"Miss Overton and Mr. Hillward," she answered.

Santoine found with his blind eyes their positions in the room and acknowledged their presence; afterward he turned back to Eaton.

"I understand, I think, everything now, except some few particulars regarding yourself," he said. "Will you tell me those?"

"You mean—" Eaton spoke to Santoine, but he looked at Harriet.

"Oh, I understand, I think. When I—escaped, Mr. Santoine of course, my picture had appeared in all the newspapers and I was not safe from recognition anywhere in this country. I got into Canada and, from Vancouver, went to China. We had very little money left, Mr. Santoine; what had not been—lost through Latron had been spent in my defense. I got a position in a mercantile house over there. It was a good country for me; people over there don't ask questions for fear someone will ask questions about them. We had no near relatives for Edith to go to and she had to take up stenography to support herself and—change her name, Mr. Santoine, because of me."

Eaton's hand went out and clasped his sister's.

"Oh, Hugh; it didn't matter—about me, I mean!" she whispered.

"Hillward met her and asked her to marry him and she—wouldn't consent without telling him who she was. He—Lawrence—believed her when she said I hadn't killed Latron; and he suggested that she come out here and try to get employed by you. We didn't suspect, of course, that Latron was still alive. We thought he had been killed by some of his own crowd—in some quarrel or because his trial was likely to involve someone else so seriously that they killed him to prevent it; and that it was put upon me to—to protect that person and that you—"

Eaton hesitated.

"Go on," said Santoine. "You thought I knew who Latron's murderer was and morally, though not technically, perjured myself at your trial to convict you in his place. What next?"

"That was it," Eaton assented. "We thought you knew that and that some of those around you who served as your eyes must know it, too."

Harriet gasped. Eaton looking at her, knew that she understood now what had come between them when she had told him that she herself had served as her father's eyes all through the Latron trial. He felt himself flushing as he looked at her; he could not understand now how he could have believed that she had aided in concealing an injustice against him, no matter what influence had been exerted upon her. She was all good; all true!

"At first," Eaton went on, "Edith did not find out anything. Then, this year, she learned that there was to be a reorganization of some of the Latron properties. We hoped that, during that, something would come out which might help us. I had been away almost five years; my face was forgotten, and we thought I could take the chance of coming back to be near at hand so I could act if anything did come out. Lawrence met me at Vancouver. We were about to start east when I received a message from Mr. Warden. I did not know Warden and I don't know now how he knew who I was or where he could reach me. His message merely said he knew I needed help and he was prepared to give it and made an appointment for me to see him at his house. He was one of the Latron crowd but, I found out, one of those least likely to have had a hand in my conviction. I thought possibly Warden was going to tell me the name of Latron's murderer and I decided to take the risk of seeing him. You know what happened when I tried to keep the appointment."

"Then you came to Seattle and took

charge of Warden's affairs. I felt certain that if there was any evidence among Warden's effects as to who had killed Latron, you would take it back with you with the other matters relating to the Latron reorganization. You could not recognize me from your having been at my trial because you were blind; I decided to take the train with you and try to get possession of the draft of the reorganization agreement and the other documents with it which Warden had been working on. I had suspected that I was being watched by agents of the men protecting Latron's murderer while I was in Seattle. I had changed my lodgings there because of that, but Lawrence had remained at the old lodgings to find out for me. He found there was a man following me who had disappeared after I had taken the train, and Lawrence, after questioning the gateman at Seattle decided the man had taken the same train I did. He wired me in the cipher we had sometimes used in communicating with each other, but not knowing what name I was using on the train he addressed it to himself, confident that if a telegram reached the train addressed to 'Lawrence Hillward' I would understand and claim it."

"Of course, I could not follow his instructions and leave the train; we were snowed in. Besides, I could not imagine how anybody could have followed me on to the train, as I had taken pains to prevent that very thing by being the last passenger to get aboard it."

"The man whom the gateman saw did not follow you; he merely watched you get on the train and notified two others, who took the train at Spokane. They had planned to get rid of you after you left Seattle so as to run less risk of your death being connected with that of Warden. It was my presence which made it necessary for them to make the desperate attempt to kill you on the train."

"Then I understand. The other telegram was sent me, of course, by Edith from Chicago, when she learned here that you were using the name of Dorne on your way home. I learned from her when I got here that the documents relating to the Latron properties, which I had decided you did not have with you, were being sent you through Warden's office. Through Edith I learned that they had reached you and had been put in the safe. I managed to communicate with Hillward at the country club, and that night he brought me the means of forcing the safe."

Eaton felt himself flushing again, as he looked at Harriet. Did she resent his having used her in that way? He saw only sympathy in her face.

"My daughter told me that she helped you to that extent," Santoine offered, "and I understood later what must have been your reason for asking her to take you out that night."

"When I reached the study," Eaton continued, "I found others already there. The light of an electric torch flashed on the face of one of them and I recognized the man as Latron—the man for whose murder I had been convicted and sentenced! Edith tells me that you know the rest."

There was silence in the room for several minutes. Santoine again felt for Eaton's hand and pressed it.

"We've tired you out," he said. "You must rest."

"You must sleep, Hugh, if you can," Edith urged.

Eaton obediently closed his eyes, but opened them at once to look for Harriet. She had moved out of his line of vision.

Santoine rose; he stood an instant waiting for his daughter, then suddenly he comprehended that she was no longer in the room. "Mr. Hillward, I must ask your help," he said, and he went out with Hillward guiding him.

Eaton, turning anxiously on his pillow and looking about the room, saw no one but his sister. He had known when Harriet moved away from beside the bed; but he had not suspected that she was leaving the room. Now, suddenly, a great fear filled him.

"Why did Miss Santoine go away? Why did she go Edith?" he questioned.

"You must sleep, Hugh," his sister answered only.

Harriet, when she slipped out of the room, had gone downstairs. She could



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not have forced herself to leave before she had heard Hugh's story, and she could not define definitely even to herself what the feeling had been that had made her leave as soon as he had finished; but she sensed the reason vaguely. Hugh had told her two days before, "I will come back to you as you have never known me yet"—and it had proved true. She had known him as a man in fear, constrained, carefully guarding himself against others and against betrayal by himself; a man to whom all the world seemed opposed; so that her sympathy—and afterward something more than her sympathy—had gone out to him. To that repressed and threatened man, she had told all she felt toward him, revealing her feelings with a frankness that would have been impossible except that she wanted him to know that she was ready to stand against the world with him.

Now the world was no longer against him; he had friends, a place in life was ready to receive him; he would be sought after, and his name would be among those of the people of her own sort. She had no shame that she had let him—and others—know all that she felt toward him; she gloried still in it; only now—now, if he wished her, he must make that plain; she could not, of herself, return to him.

So unrest possessed her and the suspense of something hoped for but unfulfilled. She went from room to room, trying to absorb herself on her daily duties; but the house—her father's house—spoke to her now only of Hugh and she could think of nothing but him. Was he awake? Was he sleeping? Was he thinking of her? Or, now that the danger was over through which she had served him, were his thoughts of someone else?

Her heart halted at each recurrence of that thought; and again and again she repeated his words to her at parting from her the night before. "I will come back to you as you have never known me yet!" To her he would come back, he said; to her, not to anyone else. But his danger was not over then; in his great extremity and in his need of her, he might have felt what he did not feel now. If he wanted her, why did he not send for her?

She stood trembling as she saw Edith Overton in the hall.

"Hugh has been asking for you continually, Miss Santeine. If you can find time, please go in and see him."

Harriet did not know what answer she made. She went upstairs: she ran, as soon as she was out of sight of Hugh's sister; then, at Hugh's door, she had to halt to catch her breath and compose herself before she opened the door and looked in upon him. He was alone and seemed asleep; at least his eyes were closed. Harriet stood an instant gazing at him.

His face was peaceful now but worn and his paleness was more evident than when he had been talking to her father. As she stood watching him, she felt her blood coursing through her as never before and warming her face and her fingertips; and fear—fear of him or of herself, fear of anything at all in the world—fled from her; and love—love

which she knew that she need no longer try to deny—possessed her.

"Harriet!" She heard her name from his lips and she saw, as he opened his eyes and turned to her, there was no surprise in his look; if he had been sleeping, he had been dreaming she was there; if awake, he had been thinking of her.

"What is it, Hugh?" She was beside him and he was looking up into her eyes.

"You meant it, then?"

"Meant it, Hugh?"

"All you said and—and all you did when we—you and I—were alone against them all! It's so, Harriet! You meant it!"

"And you did too! Dear, it was only to me that you could come back—only to me?"

"Only to you!" He closed his eyes in his exaltation. "Oh, my dear, I never dreamed—Harriet in all the days and nights I've had to plan and wonder what might be for me if everything could come all right, I've never dreamed I could win a reward like this."

"Like this?"

He opened his eyes again and drew her down toward him. "Like you!"

She bent until her cheek touched his and his arms were about her. He felt her tears upon his face.

"Not that; not that—you mustn't cry, dear," he begged. "Oh, Harriet, aren't you happy now?"

"That's why. Happy! I didn't know before there could be anything like this."

"Nor I. . . . So it's all right, Harriet; everything is all right now?"

"All right? Oh, it's all right now, if I can make it so for you," she answered.

The End.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 14, 1925.
WHEAT—Reports of bad weather for harvesting in Europe and buying of futures in this market and Chicago created quite a strong market early in the week, but during the past few days prices faded somewhat, and the market has shown a downward tendency. Volume of trade has been comparatively small and confined latterly to spreading operations between Canadian and American markets. The United States markets have been wild and erratic, especially on September delivery wheat, and the fluctuation in that month has been largely responsible for the fluctuation here. Cash wheat is quiet, and while offerings are very limited, buyers are taking only what is absolutely necessary, believing that the longer they defer purchasing cash wheat the cheaper they will get it. Mills have taken the bulk of cash wheat offerings this week, and the price depends largely in the milling demand in the East.

Coarse grains act firm and any violent fluctuation is not looked for. Good export business is being done in oats and barley, and while it is impossible to buy any large quantities of either oats or barley without advancing the price, buyers are taking the grain as offered, holding off or bidding according to the action of bread grains.

FLAX—Good buying in this until today, when there was some reselling here. Crushers have taken most of the flax offering, and have secured considerable. Most of it was old crop seed held over and now being disposed of before the new crop comes on to the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
August 10 to 15, inclusive.									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 147	143	146	146	143	142	148	141	141	
Dec. 144	140	143	142	139	138	145	137	137	
May 149	144	147	147	143	143	150	140	140	
Oats—									
Oct. 49	48	49	49	48	48	49	61	61	
Dec. 46	45	46	46	46	45	47	57	57	
May 50	49	49	50	49	49	51	60	60	
Barley—									
Oct. 78	76	76	76	75	75	79	82	82	
Dec. 75	72	73	73	72	72	76	77	77	
May 79	78	79	79	78	78	80	79	79	
Flax—									
Oct. 245	242	243	240	236	236	246	221	221	
Dec. 235	234	235	234	229	230	236	210	210	
May 243	242	242	242	238	237	244	213	213	
Rye—									
Oct. 107	104	106	106	103	102	105	95	95	
Dec. 106	104	105	105	103	101	106	94	94	
May 108	110	111	109	107	107	112	98	98	

CASH WHEAT									
Augus' 10 to 15, inclusive.									
	Aug	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	172	169	171	170	164	165	173	150	143
2 N	169	165	167	166	160	160	171	143	143
3 N	166	162	165	163	156	156	166	140	140
4	156	152	155	155	149	149	157	132	132
5	134	136	133	133	128	127	135	125	125
6	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Feed	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102

LIVERPOOL PRICES									
Liverpool market closed August 14 as follows: October 2½d lower at 11s 2d; December, 2½d lower at 10s 6½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.83½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was October \$1.62; December \$1.53½.									
	Aug	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	172	169	171	170	164	165	173	150	143
2 N	169	165	167	166	160	160	171	143	143
3 N	166	162	165	163	156	156	166	140	140
4	156	152	155	155	149	149	157	132	132
5	134	136	133	133	128	127	135	125	125
6	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Feed	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102

Liverpool market closed August 14 as follows: October 2½d lower at 11s 2d; December, 2½d lower at 10s 6½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.83½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was October \$1.62; December \$1.53½.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
August 10 to August 15, inclusive

Date	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX			RYE		
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Aug 10	57	51	51	50	47	87	83	81	80	248	239	220
11	57	51	51	49	46	85	81	79	79	245	236	217
12	57	51	51	49	47	85	83	80	79	246	237	218
13	58	51	51	49	47	84	82	79	79	242	235	205
14	56	50	49	48	47	82	80	77	77	238	231	211
15	56	50	49	48	46	82	80	77	77	238	231	211
Week Ago	56	51	51	50	47	88	84	82	82	249	241	218
Year Ago	59	56	56	56	54	89	85	80	80	241	237	201

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited reports as follows for the week ending August 14, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,819; hogs, 3,689; sheep, 863. Receipts last week: Cattle, 11,522; hogs, 6,208; sheep, 1,041.

Cattle deliveries continue quite heavy for this time of the year, the quality this week showing some improvement over the previous week, and this in some measure accounts for the fact that during the week prices appeared to take on a stronger tone. There is no question but if we can keep a smaller percentage of plain unfinished cattle coming and a large percentage of good cattle we will attract more attention to this market and automatically increase the demand and value of our cattle. Really choice grass steers on the light weight order will make from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with the medium to good qualities ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.50. Heavy, fat, rough steers are exceedingly hard sellers at from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Top cows are selling around \$3.50 to \$3.75, with an odd, smooth, good dresser up to \$4.00. Choice heifers from \$5.00 to \$5.25, with a few odd ones up to \$5.50. There is a real good demand for good breedy stockers and feeders at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.50, depending on weight, quality and finish. The plain, horned kind are hard to move at satisfactory prices. The calf market has a top of about \$7.00, with the medium to plain calves selling all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

The hog market continues quite steady with thick smooths at time of writing selling at \$12.50, with a 10 per cent. premium for select hams. The sheep and lamb market is a shade lower than last report, top lambs making \$11.50, fair to good sheep from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

The Hartford Transit Insurance Co. has notified its customers that in future all shipments covered by insurance that are overloaded will only be protected up to 50 per cent. of their value.

The Winnipeg Livestock Exchange has declared Monday, September 7, a holiday, and trading on that day will be suspended. All stock arriving, however, will receive every care and attention in regard to unloading and feeding.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 4.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The Winnipeg market has remained steady throughout the week. Receipts continue light. Latest reports indicate a marked improvement in quality. Dealers are paying delivered, extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c. Poultry: Live chickens 18c to 22c, fowl 8c to 15c, roosters 8c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Egg receipts throughout Saskatchewan are continuing lighter, with the prices remaining steady. Dealers are paying country shippers, delivered, extras 29c, firsts 26c, seconds 23c. Poultry: There is a small movement in fowl reported from Regina, and a fair quantity of fowl and broilers coming into the North Battleford market. Live fowl 13c to 15c and broilers 20c to 22c. Quality on the whole good.

CALGARY—Eggs: The Calgary egg market remains unchanged with dealers offering country points, extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Receipts for week ending August 1, were 655 cases shipped by freight and express. There is no car-lot movement in this market at present. Poultry: The receipts at this market are small and demand good. Broilers are quoted at country points 18c, roasters 12c and fowl 9c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The condition of the egg market remains unchanged with quality and supply holding up fairly well. Dealers are paying country points, delivered, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c to 21c. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 29c to 30c. Poultry: Live fowl, heavy 12c, light 8c, broilers 20c. There is little demand for anything except broilers and heavy fowl.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 114s to 118s per 112 lbs. (24½c to 25½c per lb.), boxes 118s to 114s (23½c to 24½c), firm under good demand. American 102s to 108s (22½c to 23½c), scarce. Irish 118s to 133s (25½c to 28½c). Danish 122s to 126s (26½c to 27½c). Danish killings estimated at 51,000 head.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN.
Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 1917

CYLINDER GRINDING

WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO, engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-9

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MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING COURSES, day and evening classes. Write School of Practical Art, 471½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 32-5

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

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TOMATOES, RIPE OR GREEN, BOX, 80c.; cucumbers, table, 65c.; small pickling, \$1.25; sweet peppers, \$1.00; assorted pickling cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, \$1.25. Now ready. Cash with order. Mallory Fruit Farm, Sardis, B.C. 32-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON leather shoes, overshoes or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c. pair; youths', ladies' and child's sizes, 70c. pair. With cement and instructions. Postpaid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send Money Order or Postal Note.

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER, acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

VARIKOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, ECZEMA cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment, also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Many testimonials.

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PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 32-4

PURE SWEET CLOVER HONEY, NEW CROP, 17½ cents, 30 pounds or over. Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 33-2

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TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS range. The Arco-Kerro kerosene vaporizer does the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable. Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arco Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cordage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

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BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

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have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write
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SALESMEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 32-9

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN both ends small gasoline threshing outfit. Write, giving references, wages, etc. Wm. Cooke, Silverton, Man.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER, STEAM preferred, on threshing outfit. What offers? Harry Stinson, Box 4, Bobenaygon, Ont. 33-2

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WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

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REBUILT SEWING MACHINES, \$10 UP. FREE list. Guaranteed repairing. Parts for all makes. Dominion Sewing Machine Company, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

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TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY. Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Callesano & Figli Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-12

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BELTS SPICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES. Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Searth Street, Regina, Sask.

BELTS REPAIRED AND SPICED—VULCANIZING process only. Real service. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-5

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LIVE POULTRY PRICES

HENS, 6 lbs. and over, fat 18-20c
5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 14-15c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 22-24c
Chickens, 2½ lbs. and over 21-22c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped promptly on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Ship us your Broilers and receive highest market price.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 17-19c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs. 13-14c
Roosters 10c
Hen Turkeys, in good condition, 14-15c; Toms, 12c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

The Old Reliable Poultry House
HENS, 6 lbs. and over 18-19c
5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 14-15c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 22-23c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. Highest Market Price
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

The market remains firm. There has been very little price fluctuation for several weeks. Demand is a little above normal. For prompt service and price you'll make no mistake by shipping to us.
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg

FOWL over 6 lbs. 18c
5-6 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs. 13-14c
Roosters 9c
Turkeys, in good condition 12c
Old Toms 14-15c
Broilers Best Market Price
Ducks—We advise hold for later market.
Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices until next issue of The Guide:
Fowl, over 6 lbs. 18c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs. 15c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 14c
Broilers, any size 20c
Turkeys 15c
Old Toms 12-13c
Old Roosters 10c

Crates prepaid to your station. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 800 Canadian cattle on Saturday, August 1. Best quality sold from 12c to 12½c per pound, alive, medium and good heavies from 11c to 12c, and rough grades from 10½c to 11c. There were 500 Irish cattle exchanged also. The extreme top price on these was 12½c. Medium quality ranged from 11c to 11½c, and plain kinds from 10c to 11c. Scotch baby beef sold at 16c, prime from 14½c to 15c, and heavies from 13½c to 14½c.

There were 1,300 Canadian stores sold at Birkenhead from 20c to 21c in sink (dressed weight, including offal). 92 Canadian fat cattle sold from 19½c to 20½c for steers, 15½c to 17c for cows and 13c to 14c for bulls. 1,400 Irish made from 19c to 21c.

London reports 280 Canadian dressed sides selling from 19c to 20c per pound.

Alberta Legislature Meets

Continued from Page 2

Settlement Act, to be retained and administered by the federal government.

7. The Dominion to retain securities now held by the Crown for advances by the Dominion for seed grain, fodder and relief, the province to collect payment of these sums.

8. Forest reserves and national parks to remain under Dominion control and administration; mines, minerals and fishery rights to be vested in the Crown in the majority of cases, though not in all.

During the four days the legislatures dealt briefly with other matters, one bill providing that all gas and oil pipe-lines constructed over highways, streets, lanes or public properties, be subject to a permit from the government, and be common carriers unless specially excepted by the legislature itself. The House by a substantial majority rescinded its resolution of last March, instructing the government to dispose of the lieutenant-governor's fine residence in Edmonton. Premier Greenfield, in a statement to the House explained that the property could not be sold for what it was worth, and the buildings could not be advantageously used for departmental purposes.

The session was formally prorogued by Lieutenant-Governor Dr. R. G. Brett, whose term of office expires October 10, he having served in that capacity for the last ten years.

The Gospel According to Coue

Everyone is familiar with the type of citizen who, in a time of business depression, tells us that it is purely a subjective complaint, and that a well sustained program of "boost" will restore things to normalcy. In the following verses, G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alta., put into verse the experience of a farmer who had become converted by one of these enthusiasts who apply Coueism to business.

I used to be a Coueite
And thought his schemes were fake,
But now proclaim with all my might
That Coue was a fake.

Last year my crops were killed by drought,
And when the winter came,
My stock of feed without a doubt,
Was hardly worth the name.

My wife said "John, our feed supply
Won't nearly see us through,
I greatly fear our stock will die,
Whatever will we do."

I knew we'd scarcely half enough,
But smiled and said: "no matter
I'll just apply that Coue stuff,
And watch those nags grow fatter."

But as they never got a fill
Upon each scanty dinner,
I did admit against my will,
That they grew thinner, thinner.

This spring I thought I'd Coueize,
My meagre bank account,
And watch the thing increase in size,
To any vast amount.

When Bill Jones came to dun last week
(Bill's always there on deck)
He went away quite soothed and meek,
I'd handed him a cheque.

At last, I thought I'd found a way,
To stop those beastly duns,
But that darned cheque's come back today,
Marked: "not sufficient funds."

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



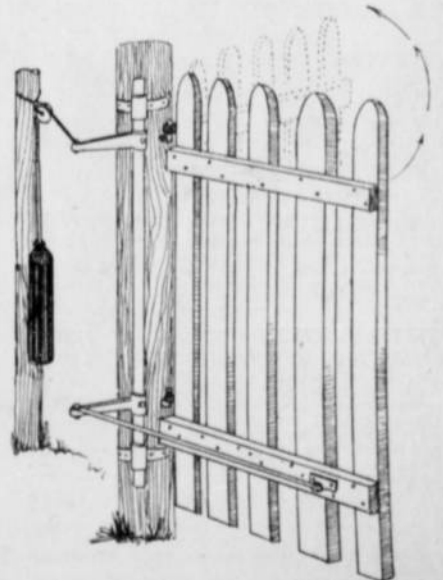
Forgetting Pedagogy

The bad boy and the robin's nest is quite an ancient tale; text books, I think, have harped on it since Daniel went to jail, but boys are boys, and some are bad, so every now and then, the tales of boys and robins' nests must needs be told again.

Well, yesterday, down in the grove below the nether slough I heard two rascals plotting out a crime they meant to do. I listened to half-whispered words; these youngsters, fiend possessed, were plotting how they'd climb a tree and steal a robin's nest! My slow old heart began to throb, my chest began to heave, my arm began to twitch and jerk within my cotton sleeve; and then before I could refrain I had these lads in tow and they were marching down the road as they were told to go. I had each youngster in a trice by gaping collar band while words of warning came in tones that all could understand. I told them if they did that trick no switch upon the tree could last to give them half the stripes that they would get from me!

I know the modern pedagogue will call my method bad. He'll say that's not the proper way to change an erring lad. He'll say a rascal's baser streak can not be whipped away; his better, finer, nobler streak must first be called in play, and then this latter streak, of course, since it is true and strong, will put the baser streak to route and right will conquer wrong!

That method may be well and good, I'm not prepared to say; I had no time to try it out down yonder yesterday. I find no time for weighing plans to learn which way is best, when youngsters full of Nick himself propose to steal a nest!



A convenient farm gate

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, \$75. H. R. McBratney, Souris, Man. 32-4

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years. S. Wright, Rama, Sask. 33-4

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WANTED—TWO REGISTERED RED POLL heifers, one bull, three to six months. State prices. George Nolman, Libau, Man. 33-3

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REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT- horns. Yearlings and spring calves crated for shipment. Your opportunity is here now to get into the right breed that has them all back at small cost. The breed that shows the most profit. The ideal cattle that answers every requirement. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

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BERKSHIRE YEARLING BOAR, THREE-YEAR- old sow, both first prize winners, long, smooth, proline, real bacon type, \$55 each. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 33-5

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REGISTERED DUROCS, IMPROVED TYPE, eight weeks, \$11 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 29-6

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REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—SIRE IM- ported champion, Regina and Saskatoon, 1924. Also by old herd boar. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 30-6

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, APRIL LITTERS, grand sire imported. Only good individuals sold, \$15, including papers. Roy Cole, Simpson, Sask. 32-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNIVERSITY stock, 1st May litter, \$10, papers included. A. J. Cox, Eston, Sask. 30-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, 12 WEEKS, \$11; pair, \$18, immediate sale. Fenton Bros., Solisgirth, Man. 31-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS FROM WORKERS, descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females \$8.00. Write me for staghounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, coyote, pups etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

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IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

SELLING—REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS AND dogs, from prize stock Saskatoon Exhibition. Frank McCallum, Hanley, Sask. 33-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—FROM BEST IM- ported stock, August 25th shipment. George S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED SILVER PERSIAN KITTENS, at reasonable prices. Very intelligent and great pets. Mrs. Jean Cleven, Lancer, Sask. 33-5

THREE CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00 EACH. J. E. Henderson, Manor, Sask. 33-5

POULTRY

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SPECIAL PRICES—326-EGG STRAIN PURITAS large S. C. White Leghorn cockerels for sale. H. B. Toews, Hornedean, Man. 32-3

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300 EGG strain, yearling hens and May hatched chicks for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 30-4

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP- ping or odor. Kills every louse or money refunded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33-5

POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE. Pullet and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33-5

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ANNUAL SALE—HENS, PULLETS AND MALE birds. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Very vigorous, heavy-laying strains. Write for illustrated catalogue describing one of Canada's most successful breeding plants. L. F. Solty, Lakeview Poultry Farm, Westholme, B.C. 31-3

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-5

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SWAN RIVER Valley, fair buildings, 70 acres broken, 5½ miles from town and elevator, school on next quarter, good running water, abundance of firewood and timber. Price and terms reasonable. A. Armstrong, Liddstone, Man. 33-5

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FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND, 116 acres broken, balance light scrub, 6½ miles from elevator, two from school and post office, seven miles from town. Particulars, apply A. Armstrong, Liddstone, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 11 MILES FROM Saskatoon, 2½ miles from shipping point; splendid crop; buildings all fenced. Equipment if desired. J. Collins, Nutana, Sask. 31-4

WANTED TO PURCHASE—RANCH, BETWEEN five and ten thousand acres, with or without stock. Pay cash. Box 12, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN BARGAINS—N. 1/4 19-33-32 W., two miles from Pelly; S.E. 1/4 34-5-9 W., 2, near Benson. Priced to sell. Write Waleh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 33-2

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 26-13

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM WANTED—FOR CASH. SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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THRESHING MACHINERY AT BARGAIN PRICES

J. I. Case Separator, 36-58
Minneapolis Separator, 36-56
Titan Oil Tractor, 30-60
Hart-Parr Tractor, 15-30

Can sell at very attractive figures. Easy terms if necessary.

W. B. SEYMOUR

Phone A2857 Imperial Bank Building WINNIPEG

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshield, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.P., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hummels, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 31-4



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Look through our Classified Ads. The Guide carries more than any other farm journal in Canada—proof of the kind of results secured from The Farmers' Market Place. If you have anything to sell or exchange, now's your chance. Guide ads. "Hit the Mark"—they succeed where other ads. fail—they cost but little and the results will surprise you—you'll be getting enquiries before you can turn round—probably because The Guide is the only large farm journal published every week. Our family of farmer advertisers runs into thousands, and the following letters are typical of hundreds we have received:

MACHINERY—"During the last six years I have used several farm papers for this purpose, but must admit that The Grain Growers' Guide gives best results for quick and profitable deals." —Chris. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask.

Letters like this would be called "Corking Hot Liners" by baseball fans. All we say is—If we can do it for others—we can do it for you.

The Biggest Market in the West is the logical place to advertise your livestock. Furthermore, now is the time to advertise Breeding Ewes or Rams, Swine (Fall Litters), Cockerels, Collies and Wolfhounds. "Strike while the iron's hot," for the 1925 crop money will soon begin to circulate. The man who commands the best price is the man who advertises at the right time. It will pay you to sit down and write out an ad. tonight.

TIMELY TIPS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

75 CASE STEAM, USED FOUR SEASONS, \$1,200; 28 Minneapolis, \$500; 28 Nichols-Shepard, \$850; 30-60 Rumely, used one season, thoroughly overhauled, good as new, \$2,800. 36-in. Nichols-Shepard steel separator, complete, \$1,000; 40-in. Case, four years, \$1,000; Hart-Parr 15-30, \$700. Name what you want—we have it. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrounding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 29-13

SELLING—22-66 HORSE WATERLOO steam, 175 pounds steam; 36-56 Red River Special separator; Garden City extension feeder. Ready to run. Cash and terms. L. A. Phillips, Carseland, Alta. 29-5

SELLING—22-H.P. GIESER STEAM ENGINE, 32-54 Case separator, Garden City Feeder, two tanks, two wagons. All in good running order. Price \$1,100. Urban Lowes, McAuley, Man. Phone 29-6. 32-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE 20-H.P. AMERI- can-Abell steam tractor. First-class running order. May be seen at Caladen Machine Works, Brandon, Man. Apply W. E. Crawford, Elkhorn, or W. P. Magee, 146 Eighth Street, Brandon.

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SELLING—ONE IDEAL ENGINE, 22 H.P., and one Waterloo 24-36 separator, all in good running order, separator only used 30 days. Outfit for cash, \$1,500. Apply to Harvey Fransen, Wadena, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—32-INCH NICHOLS-SHEPARD separator with all attachments and parts, all belts excepting drive belt, condition good, \$400 cash. Edw. Peterson, Malmö, Alta. Shipping point Wetaskiwin.

SELLING—JOHN WATSON ENSILAGE cutter, 12-inch, with feed table and carrier, has cut about 100 tons, \$100. John Johnson, Lanfne, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE—15-30 PLOWMAN TRACTOR, PER- fect condition, handles 28-inch separator. Priced right for quick sale. Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, Sask. 33-2

FOR QUICK SALE—\$750 BUYS 28-44 IDEAL Rumely separator, complete, in good condition. Convenient to C.P. or C.N. F. W. Bollman, Moline, Man. 33-2

SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM VERITY ENGINE gang, extension rims and dreadnaught guide for Oil-Pull, good condition. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM STOCK or portable saw mill, 32-52 American Advance thresher, Garden City feeder and all attachments. Address Box 532 Virden, Man. 33-5

FOR SALE—30-60 MOGUL ENGINE, 36-56 Red River separator, \$1,500; 15-30 Titan engine, \$500; good condition. Ebenau, Laporte, Sask. 33-5

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 17 HORSE- power steam tractor, Alberta boiler, splendid condition, coal and straw grates. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 33-3

SELLING—30-HORSE AVERY DOUBLE cylinder steam engine, 42-70 separator, cook car, bunk car, two tanks; good order. Cheap. Matteson and Nevills, Davidson, Sask.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25-75; separator, Buffalo Pitts Steele frame, 34-58; engine gang, six-bottom; cook car, with truck; two water tanks. Apply to J. B. Orsten, Enchant, Alta. 32-2

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STEAM CASE threshing outfit at a bargain. Good condition. Would consider land or livestock in exchange. William Gordon, Vanguard, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, 40-64 RUMELY separator, practically new, always kept inside. Very cheap. George MacKenzie, Sovereln, Sask. 32-4

FOR SALE—CASE 25 STEAM TRACTOR, \$400 cash, balance arranged. Elmer Constable, Sanctuary, Sask. 32-4

WILL SELL, CHEAP, 100-TON SILO, SLIGHTLY damaged by wind. L. W. Riley, Rockyford, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—24-46 FAIRBANKS-MORSE SEP- arator, in good running order, \$500. Vance McCarthy, Plapout, Sask. 32-3

\$325 BUYS 12-25 TOWNSEND TRACTOR, Guaranteed perfect condition. H. Dutton, Veteran, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing outfit, in good order, \$300 cash. Emil Roisted, Carruthers, Sask. 32-3

FOR SALE—STANLEY JONES 15-H.P. ENGINE, on truck, in good condition, \$200, f.o.b. Guernsey, Jeremiah Miller, Guernsey, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—10-20 INTERNATIONAL OIL TRAC- tor. Good order. Cheap. Address Box 1335, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-3

SELLING—12-22 MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR and LaCrosse three-furrow plow. Worked two short seasons. \$450. Box 168, Rathwell, Man. 30-4

FOR SALE—12-25 AVERY ENGINE, 22-36 RED River separator, complete with belts. 1341 Rose Street, Regina, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—CASE SIDE FAN BLOWER, 58 OR 64. Run 23 days. \$250 cash. J. Croft, Carleton Place, Ont. 30-4

FOR SALE—25-H.P. PORTABLE MANITOBA engine, overhauled, ready to thresh, snap, \$100. George Ross, Elgin, Man. 31-3

WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL 30-60, Avery separator 36-60, stook loader. Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 31-6

LITTLE GIANT TRACTOR 16-22 H.P. LITTLE used. Must sacrifice. \$750. Terms. Burton, Huxley, Alta. 31-4

FOR SALE—32-54 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, Garden City feeder, ready to thresh. Good buy. Hedberg and Leary, Grenfell, Sask. 32-5

FORDSON, PERFECT WORKING ORDER, with pulley, \$200 cash. P. McPherson, Isabella, Man. 32-5

FOR SALE—I.H.C. ENSILAGE CUTTER, TYPE F, nearly new, complete with self-feeder, blower and truck. \$175. Box 103, Colonsay, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—GEO. WHITE SEPARATOR, 30-52, in good repair, fully equipped, \$350 cash. W. J. Forbes, Hartney, Man. 33-3

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS 3A CORN binder, only cut 20 acres, \$200. H. Park, Radway Centre, Alta. 31-3

SELLING—15 H.P. CASE PORTABLE STEAM engine, good condition, refueled recently, \$320 cash. J. Cliff, Duval, Sask. 33-2

18-35 TITAN TRACTOR AND 30-50 BUFFALO Pits separator. Price \$850. Andrew Weyer, Lawson, Sask. 33-2

SELLING, CHEAP—STANLEY JONES THRESH- ing outfit, good condition. L. Horne, Dilke, Sask. 33-4

SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—STANLEY Jones thresher complete, blower, feeder bits; A1 shape. Jay Laycock, Battleford, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—ONE HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60; one Waterloo separator, 36-56; \$1,200 cash. Geo. Armstrong, Plumas, Man. 33-3

P. & O. ENGINE GANG, THREE STUBBLE two breaker bottoms, good condition, \$100. C. W. Fricke, Maple Creek, Sask. 33-3

WANTED FOR REPAIRS—TYPE D TITAN, 25 H.P., single cylinder; especially gears. L. M. Anderson, Roche Poree, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—GOOD THRESHING OUTFIT, 25-75 Gaar-Scott steam engine and 36-58 Case steel separator. B. Gibbard, Marsden, Sask. 33-4

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SELLING—CASE GRAIN WEIGHER, IN GOOD condition. Price \$10. Orval Fleming, Adair, Sask. 33-4

WANTED—BIG GAS TRACTOR, TWIN CITY preferred. Al. Lee, Viceroy, Sask. 33-4

WANTED—FORDSON, IN GOOD CONDITION. State price. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 33-4

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR, 22-36, GOOD condition. Cheap. Box 55, Strome, Alta. 33-4

SELLING—LIBERTY GRAIN LOADER, GOOD as new, \$80. W. H. Burbridge, Glidden, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE JACKSON COMBINA- tion stook loader. H. H. Reilly, Wynyard, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—22-36 BEAVER TRACTOR—JACK Rapson, Pamburn, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—22-INCH GRAIN SEPARATOR. A bargain. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta. 29-9

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MISCELLANEOUS

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RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial; 1917-23 models; Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 552 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man.

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